

## ALLIES LAND IN FRANCE

Outline Map Of Europe Over Which Liberating Armies Are Fighting



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By ALEX H. SINGLETON  
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Mass air-borne landings also have been successfully effected behind enemy's lines, he said.  
"There are already hopes that a tactical surprise has been gained," he continued, "and we are to furnish the enemy with a succession of surprises, during the course of the fighting."  
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"Our church is open every day from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. As pastor, I extend to the people of town an invitation to visit the church to pray for their loved ones in the service of our country and to seek comfort and encouragement which only God can give in this hour of trial. Let us pray:

"Heavenly Father, we adore Thee; we thank Thee for all the benefits and graces bestowed upon us; we ask Thee to forgive our many transgressions; and we beg of Thee all of the graces we need whether for soul or body.

"Especially at this time, we ask Your protection over the men of our invasion forces. They are but carrying out the command of the properly constituted authority of our beloved country.

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(By The Associated Press)  
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"Thou hast greatly blessed our beloved nation in the past. In defense of that nation and its ideals we have left the smooth highways of peace and have entered the rough paths of warfare. At this moment we are engaged in a desperate struggle to bring that war to a speedy end.

"Midst the strain and struggle of this terrible conflict, look in mercy upon the men and women of our country, of our nation, and of our allies. Give them hearts of courage and hands of strength. Through the din and death of battle endue them with strong faith and a sure trust in Thee. Grant wisdom to those who lead our forces. Have mercy on all mankind, friend and foe. Give to the righteous cause a clear victory, and bestow on the whole world a permanent peace of honor and justice. For Thy Name's Sake. Amen."

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Families and friends of the men in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, have been suspecting the invasion was about to begin for the last several weeks. With no mail being received from any countians in England for that period of time. The suspense of waiting for word from loved ones in the British Isles was somewhat alleviated when anxious inquiries to friends who also had relatives there revealed that no one had had word from England.

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Besides the men known to be in the British Isles, additional hundreds of countians are in Italy and North Africa and may be used if additional invasions are being (Please Turn to Page 8)

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By WES GALLAGHER

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The grand assault—scheduled for yesterday but postponed until today because of bad weather—found the highly-vaunted German defenses much less formidable in every department than had been feared.

Airborne troops who led the assault before daylight on a history-making scale suffered "extremely small" losses in the air, headquarters disclosed tonight, even though the great plane fleets extended across 200 miles of sky and used navigation lights to keep formation.

## Naval Losses Are Very Small

Naval losses for the seaborne forces were described at headquarters as "very, very small," although 4,000 ships and several thousand smaller craft participated in taking the American, Canadian and British troops to France.

Coastal batteries were virtually silenced by the guns of the British, American and Allied fleets, including battleships, and the beachheads were speedily consolidated.

The seaborne troops, led by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, surged across the channel from England by 4,000 regular ships and additional thousands of smaller craft.

They were preceded by massed flights of parachute and glider forces who landed inland during the dark.

## 11,000 Planes Support Attack

Eleven thousand planes supported the attack. Prime Minister Churchill said part of the record-shattering number of parachute and glider troops were fighting in Caen, nine miles inland, and had seized a number of important bridges in the invasion area.

The German radio said the scene of the landings was a 100-mile stretch of coast from Cherbourg to Le Havre, around the bay of the Seine and the northeast shore of the Normandy peninsula.

Britain's Prime Minister Churchill, in announcing the successful invasion to the House of Commons at noon—six hours after the first seaborne troops landed—said the landings were "the first of a series."

Churchill disclosed that 11,000 Allied planes were available as needed for the battle. The Allied bombers, climaxing 96 hours of steady pounding, lashed German coastal defenses this morning with 10,000 tons of explosives.

## Little Opposition From Nazi Planes

Fighters who went up to guard the beaches had little to do, however, as the German Air Force up till noon had flown only 50 sorties against the invading forces.

The Germans were known to have probably 1,750 fighters and 500 bombers to meet the attack, why they did not use them at the start was not apparent, but Allied airmen warned that a violent reaction might be expected soon, noting that Herman Goering in an order of the day had told his airforces, "the invasion must be beaten off even if the Luftwaffe perishes."

The initial landings were made from 6 to 8:25 a. m. British Time (midnight to 2:25 a. m., EDT). The Germans said subsequent landings were made on the English channel isles of Jersey and Guernsey and that invasion at new points on the continent was expected hourly.

Aside from confirming that Normandy was the general area of the assault, Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force was silent concerning the location for tactical reasons.

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All reports from the beachhead, meager though they were in specific detail, agreed that the Allies had made good the great gamble of amphibious landing against probably the strongest fortified section of coast in the world.

Reconnaissance pilots said the Allied troops had secured the beaches and were slashing inland, some of them actually running in a swift advance. The unofficial word at headquarters confirmed this, while the Vichy radio admitted the Allied drive inland was going right ahead.

More than 640 Naval guns, ranging from 4 to 16-inch, hurled many tons of shells accurately into the coastal fortifications which the Germans had spent four years preparing against this day.

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"In company with our brave Allies and brothers in arms on other fronts you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, elimination of the Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world.

"Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well trained, well equipped and battle hardened. He will fight savagely. But in this year of 1944 much has happened since the Nazi triumphs of 1940 and 1941.

"The United Nations have inflicted upon the Germans great defeats in open battle, man to man. Our air offensive has seriously reduced their strength in the air and their capacity to wage war on the ground, our home fronts have given us overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war, and have placed at our disposal great reserves of trained fighting men. The tide has turned and free men of the world are marching together to victory.

"I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than full victory. Good luck and let us all beseech the blessing of almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking."



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### Complicated Task

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Radio service, Baker's Battery Service.

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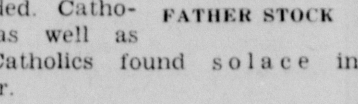
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FATHER STOCK

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# SEES ULTIMATE SUCCESS SURE FOR INVASION

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE  
(Associated Press War Analyst)

The voice which came over my bedside telephone in the early hours of this morning was quiet, steady, confident.

"This is The Day," it said simply. "The Allies have attacked on the Cherbourg peninsula and eastward. They are well inland already."

All of us might, I think, take our cue from the calm confidence of that voice, as this greatest amphibious invasion of history gets under way. There are many things of which we cannot be sure at this stage, and we shall see bitter days, but on one score we can be certain—there is no doubt of ultimate success.

"Great Crusade"

This is the coup de grace for which we have waited so long—the last great battle to exterminate the Nazi beast. As General Eisenhower put it to his boys when they started on this great adventure from which many will not return:

"You are about to embark on a great crusade. The eyes of the world are upon you and the hopes and prayers of all liberty loving peoples go with you x x x we will accept nothing less than full victory."

**Nazi Reserves Ready**

Allied forces—Americans, British, Canadians—have been landed in Normandy in a big scale operation. They came from the choppy English Channel whose roughness caused "awful anxiety" to officers and made many men seasick; they came as paratroopers from the air (the Germans said four divisions of 'em). They've gone in under cover of a titanic bombardment from sea and sky.

A fierce battle is in progress, and of one thing we should be warned: the Germans have been holding their reserves well inland, back of their coastal defenses in order to be able to fling them in any direction quickly. So our men aren't yet undergoing the full strength of Nazi attack.

That will come later, and it's likely to be terrific.

**Chose The Hard Way**

The entire invasion coast of western Europe is blazing with Allied aerial bombardment. Whether this presages quick thrusts at other points isn't yet apparent—but that wouldn't be surprising. We should watch for it.

Meanwhile millions of enslaved people are waiting anxiously, prayerfully, for General Eisenhower's signal to rise and smite Hitler. The Commander in Chief is holding them in leash lest premature uprisings cost lives.

The Allied High Command has chosen—as this column has so often predicted—to hit western France at the tough spot, right in the teeth of Hitler's strongest defenses. It was the logical thing to do, for our forces must be close to their main base—and that base is in England. So we are going at it the hard way in the beginning, but it will be the earliest in the long run.

**Montgomery Leading**

This first Allied thrust, according to the Germans is into the fertile plain at the base of the Cotentin, or Cherbourg, peninsula. In the midst of this is the ancient city of Caen, about which the opening struggle swirls. It lies close to the valley of the Seine, 149 miles west-northwest of Paris. It's an old battle ground, for Edward III captured and pillaged Caen in 1346.

If we can segregate the peninsula, it will provide a most magnificent base for operations, since it has the great port Cherbourg, which is connected with Paris by a main railway. Once established on this peninsula, the Allies will sweep in towards the French capital and then on through the old invasion route to Germany.

It's good to see our friend General Montgomery—the man who beat Marshal Rommel—leading this initial thrust. Again these two great tacticians are up against each other, for Rommel commands the German forces of the invasion zone.

**Germans May Quit**

One of the big questions in most minds today is how long this final phase of the European war will last. Predictions certainly aren't in order at this stage, but there's this comforting thought:

Many observers believe that when the Germans finally are convinced that there can be no turn of fortune to save them, they will quit rather than fight on their own soil. I think that idea is worth conservative consideration.

However, the Hitlerites are going to battle until the last glimmer of hope is dead. That is going to mean terrible fighting, and probably heavy casualties for the Allies.

## "Let Us Pray"

(Continued From Page 1)

Love of our grand and glorious country. Send them back to us unharmed. If they should be called upon to make the supreme sacrifice, give us the strength to humbly submit to Thy holy will, and take them to Thy Heavenly Home, through Christ, Our Lord, Amen."

Services will be conducted in the Catholic church tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

# Social Happenings

Phone Gettysburg 640 or Biglerville 8

## PRESBYTERIANS HEAR

### REPATRIATED MISSIONARY

Miss Eleanor F. Porter, of Chambersburg, who returned from Japan on the Gripsholm, told of her work and experiences in that country at the June meeting of the Women's Missionary society of the Presbyterian church held Monday afternoon at the church. As special guests for the day the society entertained the women of the Marsh Creek Presbyterian church.

Following a devotional period conducted by Mrs. C. Ross "Shuman," Mrs. Robert M. Hunt, who was a student at Wilson college with Miss Porter, introduced her to the group. Musical numbers on the program included piano solos, "Prelude in C Sharp Minor" by Rachmaninoff and "March from Love for Three Oranges" by Prokofieff, played by Miss Lena Hartzell.

A social hour was held at the close of the meeting with Mrs. Walter H. Danforth, Mrs. Walter Africa, Mrs. Ada Givley, Mrs. S. S. Neely and Mrs. Charles A. Williams serving as hostesses.

Mrs. Danforth, who will be the leader for the July meeting, will review the book "Blessed Are the Meek" by Kossak.

Mrs. Rudolph Rosenstengel will conduct the devotional period. The hostess committee for this meeting will include Mrs. James P. Cairns, Miss Anna Cairns, Mrs. Roy W. Gifford, Mrs. P. J. McGlynn and Mrs. Donald P. McPherson, Jr.

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If you have yarn leftover from knitting, see that it is carefully stored with moth preventives before putting away for the summer.

## Wedding

### Gipe-Turnley

The marriage of Miss Mary M. Turnley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Turnley, Grafton, West Virginia, and Captain Paul B. Gipe, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gipe, Chambersburg, took place at 5:30 Sunday evening in Baker Chapel at Western Maryland college, Westminster, Md. The Rev. Dr. Fred G. Halloway, president of the college, performed the double ring ceremony.

Captain Gipe was graduated from the Chambersburg high school in 1937 and from Gettysburg college in 1942, where he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He received his commission as second lieutenant upon his graduation from college on May 28, 1942. He is now in the chemical warfare division at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

## DEATHS

### Paul P. Britcher

Paul Parks Britcher, 55, Hanover, died Monday morning at 6:35 o'clock at the Hanover General hospital, where he had been a patient for some time. Mr. Britcher was a son of the late Oscar and Emma Staley Britcher, and was born November 27, 1888. He had been employed at the Terminal Cigar store, Hanover. Fraternally he was affiliated with Hanover Aerie, No. 1406, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Surviving are his wife, who before marriage was Helen Klunk; two sons, William and Robert at home; three sisters, Mrs. Frank Spicknall, York Springs R. D.; Mrs. Charles Kettel, Palmyra, and Mrs. Arthur Kelly, Windsor, Pa., and one brother, Oliver Britcher, Hanover.

Funeral Thursday morning with services conducted at 10:30 o'clock at the W. A. Feiser funeral home, Carlisle street, Hanover. The Rev. Dr. John S. Tome, pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran church, officiating. Interment in Mt. Olivet cemetery, Hanover. Friends may call Wednesday evening at the Feiser funeral home.

## Asks Stores To Close For Prayer

R. W. Wentz, chairman of the Retail committee of the Gettysburg Chamber of Commerce, today called upon merchants of town to close their places of business at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon in order to permit merchants and their clerks to visit churches for prayer and meditation during the afternoon.

"It is fitting," Mr. Wentz said, "that store owners and their clerks should have the opportunity to join with others of the town in retiring to a church for prayer and meditation this afternoon to ask God's blessing and protection for our brave men taking part in the invasion of France."

## Forgive AP Girl For Invasion Flash

New York, June 6 (AP)—Joan Ellis, the 22-year-old British teletype operator who sent the false flash three days reporting the European invasion was happily remembered by newspaper editors when "D" day finally arrived.

Newsman found time to message expressions of agreement with James P. Rosemond, managing editor of Akron, Ohio, Beacon Journal, who said:

"Based on Joan Ellis' statement asking 'America to forgive me,' suggest AP editors cable message to her. Ours would be 'no one in Ohio concerned about invasion flash. Good luck and carry on.'"

The message was forwarded to the London bureau.

"Tell the British girl who flashed the invasion Saturday that we all love her and that she scooped the world," said the Mayfield, Ky., Messenger.

## Invasion Doing All Right—King

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King told reporters at one p. m. (EWT) today that the invasion is "doing all right so far."

King, commander-in-chief of the fleet, made the remark as he, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the air forces, left the White House after an hour and a half conference with President Roosevelt.

The three top officers appeared in good spirits as they left the executive mansion, but they would not discuss their conference further.

### GET CERTIFICATES

Seven standard first aid certificates were sent today by the county Red Cross to students at Gettysburg high school who completed a course in first aid taught by Prof. Robert D. Fidler. Those receiving the certificates includes Phyllis Eiker, 210 North Stratton street; Walter Keeney, 121 East Broadway; Ruth Anna Kime, 153 East Middle street; Blanche Moritz, Gettysburg R. 2; Doris Pepple, Cashtown; John Schwartz, 400 Carlisle street, and Luther Smith, 149 Hanover street.

# Parachutists

(Continued From Page 1)

Prime Minister Churchill was able to tell Parliament that the shore batteries had been "largely quelled," the underwater obstructions had proven less dangerous than feared, and the whole operation was "proceeding according to plan."

### 96-Hour Bombing

Allied planes preceded the landings with a steady 96-hour bombardment which reached its pinnacle in the hour before the troops hit the beaches.

The air attack was thrust home through cloud banks 5,000 high.

The absence of German aerial opposition was noted by nearly all returning fliers and correspondents. The Germans are known to have about 1,750 fighters and 500 bombers available for the western front, but it was supposed that they had chosen not to risk them in an all-out first-day battle.

German naval opposition was confined to destroyers and motor torpedo boats which headquarters said succintly were being "dealt with." The Germans, as expected, blared on their radios all sorts of claims of vast destruction done to Allied fleets and forces, but with no confirmation.

### Allies Reinforced

In one defiant gesture, some of the German cross-channel guns opened a sporadic fire on Dover during the afternoon.

Unconfirmed reports said Adolf Hitler was rushing to France to try his intuition against the Allied operation. Presumably Field Marshals Karl Gerd von Rundstedt and Erwin Rommel were directing the defenses from their headquarters in France.

German accounts through Sweden admitted that steady streams of Allied troops were continuing to land, particularly in the vicinity of Arromanches, about midway between Le Havre and Barfleur, and that tanks were ashore at several places. They said there was especially bitter fighting at the mouths of the Orne and Vire rivers.

The airborne troops' principal scenes of operations were placed by the Germans at Caen and Barfleur. The Germans said the American 82nd and 101st Parachute Divisions had landed on the Normandy peninsula, along with the American 28th and 100th Airborne Divisions. They said the British First and Sixth Airborne Divisions were operating in the Seine bay area. The Germans complained that at some points dummy parachutists were dropped, exploding on touch.

### Tactical Surprise

The tenor of their accounts lent support to Prime Minister Churchill's assertion that "there already upon merchants of town to close their places of business at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon in order to permit merchants and their clerks to visit churches for prayer and meditation during the afternoon."

Supreme Headquarters' first communique was this single sentence: "Under the command of General Eisenhower, Allied naval forces supported by strong air forces began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

### Montgomery Leads

It was announced that Britain's Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, hero of the Eighth Army victories in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, was in charge of the assault.

A senior officer at headquarters said the times of the landings varied to take advantage of the various tide stages at different beaches. Except for the airborne troops, the first landing times varied from 6 a. m. to 8:25 a. m., British double summer time (midnight to 2:25 A. M. Eastern War Time).

Although the Germans almost immediately announced that the grand assault had started, Eisenhower delayed his announcement in order to make absolutely certain the landings had taken hold before saying anything.

The Allied forces had been ready for days, but were awaiting the best moment from the weather standpoint.

"We have been months and years waiting for this," said a senior officer giving correspondents the story at headquarters.

### Allies Control Air

"Geography made it evident to the Germans as well as us that the shortest way to Europe was across the channel."

"I don't know how much tactical surprise we achieved. It is too early to tell."

First reports from across the channel, however, indicated that the Allies definitely controlled the air over the scene of operations.

The Allied officer commented that landing against the fixed defenses of western Europe was a task quite different from that in the Mediterranean and sketched briefly the German defensive plan of underwater barriers and shore guns.

If the landings were in the places listed by the Germans, the Allied aim apparently was to pinch off the Cherbourg peninsula and the good ports of Ceorbourg and Le Havre, make Normandy their first main beachhead and drive up the Seine valley to Paris.

### Terrific Barrages

Eisenhower himself wished God-speed to the Parachutists who were the first to land on the enemy-held soil of France.

The landings had been in progress several hours before the Allied communique was issued.

Allied soldiers leaped onto the shores which the Germans have spent nearly four years in fortifying, while Allied planes and ships hurried into those defenses barrages which

# Upper Communities

Harry Wood, of Harrisburg, spent the week-end at his home in Biglerville.

Mrs. Sadie Heller, of Guernsey, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bream, of Biglerville, were visitors to Hanover Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Lady have returned to their home at Slippery Rock after a visit with Mr. Lady's mother, Mrs. H. C. Lady, of Ardenstville, and other relatives in the community. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Lady who will be their guest for some time.

Miss Martha Raffensperger, of Harrisburg, spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Roy Raffensperger, Biglerville R. D.

Dr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Bolan and family, of Lebanon, spent the week-end at their summer home at Mt. Tabor. Miss Barbara Kleinfelter, of Biglerville, who had been their guest for a week returned home with them.

Mrs. Guy Fohl, Miss Jean Fohl, Mrs. Norman Diehl and Miss Doris Siliik, of Biglerville, spent Saturday in Harrisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. John Black and family, of Lancaster, spent the week-end with Mrs. Black's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Guise, of Biglerville.

Pvt. Harold Ecker, of Fort Belvoir, Virginia, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Ecker, of Heidlersburg.

Dean Carey S. C. C. of Sampson, New York, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Carey, of Biglerville.

Pvt. Clair Cline, of New Cumberland, spent the week-end with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hartman, of Biglerville.

The Bendersville community fire company will hold a special meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

## FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY PUSHES ON FIVE MILES

By SID FEDER

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 6 (AP)—Fifth Army forces drove steadily beyond liberated Rome today, some units plunging as much as five miles out from the historic Tiber river against what was officially termed "only weak resistance."

"The battle to destroy the enemy continues without pause," said a communique.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops have crossed or reached the Tiber all the way from Rome to the sea and enemy divisions still in the flatlands below the city are in desperate straits.

In the coastal area alone well over 2,000 prisoners apparently will be unable to scramble out of the Allied net because all Tiber bridges from Rome to the sea either have been blown up or captured.

In still-jubilant Rome, however, eleven crossings remained intact, and the Fifth Army poured across in a constant stream to chase the Germans fleeing northward in disorder.

### Cover Wide Area

Allied armored forces fanned out over a wide area. Infantry also has crossed the river in force and was reported driving due west of Vatican City. The only resistance anywhere came from isolated rearguards.

In the mountains east of Rome German rearguards threw strong opposition against the British Eighth Army in an effort to cover the northward withdrawal of the main enemy troops in that sector. The Allied air forces gave the German columns no rest. In the area immediately north of Rome yesterday more than 375 of their vehicles were destroyed or damaged by fighter-bombers. Heavy bombers meanwhile pounded northern Italy rail lines, particularly in the Po valley. Four enemy planes were destroyed and the Allies lost 13.

The Nazis admitted were terrific. The fleet included several battleships, which the Germans said set the whole Seine area ablaze with their fire.

The Germans announced also that American reinforcements began landing at dawn, aided by artificial fog, and that in some places dummy parachutists were dropped to confuse the defense.

### TRUCK BLOCKS TRAFFIC

Bridgeport, N. J., June 6 (AP)—A loaded 10-ton truck ran off the Delaware ferry ferry slip here Sunday, halting ferry service between Bridgeport and Chester, Pa., for nearly 12 hours. The driver, Daniel Alloway, 25, of Baltimore, leaped uninjured into the river.

### SERVICE WEDNESDAY

A special D-Day service will be held Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Mt. Joy Lutheran church. The Rev. Dr. W. F. Rex, supply pastor, will be in charge.

## Ardenstville

Mrs. C. O. Dunbar and children, Carol and Charles, Jr., left today for Westfield, Massachusetts, where they will spend several weeks visiting relatives.

Children's Day services in the Zion Reformed church will be held at nine o'clock Sunday morning.

The need for workers at the Red Cross room is still acute. The room is open on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings for the making of surgical dressings.

A. L. Weidner, who has been ill for several weeks, is reported to be improving.

## BULLETINS

Newport, R. I., June 6 (AP)—Six Navy men and a civilian technician were killed today when a Navy patrol plane exploded and plunged into Narraganset bay.

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Thirteen chains of small loan companies in the south and west, involving 40 corporations and 75 individuals, and operating more than 400 offices, were charged today with conspiracy to violate the Sherman Antitrust act by agreeing to fix interest rates.

(By The Associated Press)

Invasion day found approximately 14,000 men and women idle in scattered labor disputes, but 4,000 others went back to their jobs—some in response to pleas to support the fighting forces.

Norfolk, Va., June 6 (AP)—Dee Day Edwards was the name given today to a daughter born to Randolph and Alice Edwards here.

New York, June 6 (AP)—The New York Post, in a copyrighted story, said today that Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower, wife of the supreme commander of the Allied forces, greeted the news of the invasion early this morning with "Why, that's wonderful! I'm so excited."

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Declaring that French divisions soon will participate with Americans and British, Henri Hoppenot, delegate to Washington of the French National Committee of Liberation, said today French soldiers "tomorrow will open the road to Paris."

Hoppenot declared in a statement that throughout France underground forces are getting ready to fight and conquer and that sabotage activities will multiply until they cover the whole country.

New York, June 6 (AP)—An NBC reporter who flew over 20 miles of the invasion coast this morning said "not a single German coastal gun was firing in the entire invasion zone," and NBC said this indicated "we have completely knocked out the initial line of defenses of the much-vaunted Atlantic wall."

New York, June 6 (AP)—The London radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communication, said that King George VI would deliver a special broadcast tonight at 9 p. m. London time.

Jetsey City, N. J., June 6 (AP)—Fifty-one ill or wounded American soldiers, who were prisoners of war in Germany, come home today on the Swedish liner Gripsholm.

The ship, which left here May 2 with 700 German prisoners and civilians and carried out an exchange at Barcelona for American, British and Canadian repatriates, is due late today.

## Property Transfers

William and Mary E. Sadler, Straban township, sold to Roy and Dorothy L. Sadler, Baltimore, an 18-acre property in Straban township.

Charles S. and Mary M. Martin, Hamiltonban township, sold to J. Harvey Gearhart, Washington township, Franklip county, a lot in Hamiltonban township.

## OCCUPATIONAL GAS RATIONS

Provisions for granting occupational gasoline rations for periods up to 30 days in cases where occupational needs cannot be established or accurately computed for a three months' period was made today by the Office of Price Administration. The new procedure is especially designed to take care of the applicant for an occupational ration who has not formed a car pool.

### WOMAN, 100, DIES

Philadelphia, June 6 (AP)—Mrs. Effingham Perot, who observed her 100th birthday April 11, died Sunday at her home. A lifelong resident of Philadelphia and a member of one of its oldest families, she was the oldest living member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in Pennsylvania. During the Civil War she was active in entertaining wounded veterans at the old Cherry Street hospital.

# Littlestown Lions Select Officers

Officers to serve for the coming year were elected at the regular meeting of the Littlestown Lions club Thursday evening in the social hall of St. John's Lutheran church. E. A. Rebert was named president.

Other officers named are as follows: First vice president, G. D. Rebert; second vice president, Irvin R. Kindig; third vice president, Holman L. Sell; secretary, Samuel L. Bucke; treasurer, Edgar Wolfe; tail twister, Harry J. Koontz; lion tamer, Worthy Crabbs; song leaders, Edgar Yealy and Edgar Wolfe; pianist, Herbert Sell, and directors for two years, H. Dean Stover and Reid Epplenman. These officers will be installed at a later meeting.

The district governor, John H. Trimmer, York, gave a brief talk on the work the Lions clubs are doing in the war effort. The guest speaker at the meeting was the Rev. John C. Brumbach, pastor of Christ Reformed church, Littlestown. He gave a memorial address.

## Invasion Goes

(Continued From Page 1)

everything is proceeding according to plan."

"And what a plan!" he declared. Churchill said the vast operation was "undoubtedly the most complicated and difficult which has ever occurred."

To cheers by Parliament members, Churchill took "formal cognizance of the liberation of Rome," and added:

"American and other forces of the Fifth Army broke through the enemy's last lines and entered Rome, where Allied troops have been received with joy by the population."

"This entry and liberation of Rome means that we shall have power to defend it from hostile air attacks and deliver it from the famine with which it was threatened."

Britain's war leader paid high tribute to both Gen. Sir Harold Alexander and Gen. Mark W. Clark in Italy and said: "Complete unity prevails throughout the Allied armies. . . . There is complete confidence in the supreme commander, General Eisenhower, and his lieutenants and also in the commander of the expeditionary force, General Montgomery."

In response to a question he told Commons that certainly in the early part of the battle he would endeavor to keep the House fully informed.

"It may be," he added, "that I shall ask their indulgence to press myself upon them before we rise tonight."

There was grim news as well as good in Churchill's address.

In discussing the battle of the Anzio beachhead in Italy, which was established last January and held against heavy German counterattacks, he said the Allies lost about 20,000 men, and the Germans 25,000.

## Oil Truck Catches Fire This Morning

A truck used to distribute bituminous coating on highways caught fire this morning about 7 o'clock a half mile west of the State Highway department garage on the Fairfield road. The truck was driven by Elmer Rentzel, Gettysburg, and owned by W. M. McIntosh, Inc., Harrisburg.

The truck had been parked for the night at the state highway department garage near here and was on its way to near Fairfield when the vehicle caught fire. The Gettysburg fire company was called but highway department workmen following in another truck behind the tar truck had extinguished the flames before the local firemen arrived.

## Hospital Report

Mrs. Carl Or



SEES ULTIMATE SUCCESS SURE FOR INVASION

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE (Associated Press War Analyst)

The voice which came over my bedside telephone in the early hours of this morning was quiet, steady, confident.

"This is The Day," it said simply. "The Allies have attacked on the Cherbourg peninsula and eastward. They are well inland already."

All of us might, I think, take our cue from the calm confidence of that voice, as this greatest amphibious invasion of history gets under way. There are many things of which we cannot be sure at this stage, and we shall see bitter days, but on one score we can be certain—there is no doubt of ultimate success.

"Great Crusade" This is the coup de grace for which we have waited so long—the last great battle to exterminate the Nazi beast. As General Eisenhower put it to his boys when they started on this great adventure from which many will not return:

"You are about to embark on a great crusade. The eyes of the world are upon you and the hopes and prayers of all living loving peoples go with you x x x we will accept nothing less than full victory."

Nazi Reserves Ready Allied forces—Americans, British, Canadians—have been landed in Normandy in a big scale operation. They came from the choppy English Channel whose roughness caused "awful anxiety" to officers and made many men seasick; they came as paratroopers from the air (the Germans said four divisions of 'em). They've gone in under cover of a titanic bombardment from sea and sky.

A fierce battle is in progress, and of one thing we should be warned: the Germans have been holding their reserves well inland, back of their coastal defenses in order to be able to fling them in any direction quickly. So our men aren't yet undergoing the full strength of Nazi attack.

That will come later, and it's likely to be terrific.

Chose The Hard Way The entire invasion coast of western Europe is blazing with Allied aerial bombardment. Whether this presages quick thrusts at other points isn't yet apparent—but that wouldn't be surprising. We should watch for it.

Meanwhile millions of enslaved people are waiting anxiously, prayerfully, for General Eisenhower's signal to rise and smite Hitler. The Commander in Chief is holding them in leash lest premature uprisings cost lives.

The Allied High Command has chosen—as this column has so often predicted—to hit western France at the tough spot, right in the teeth of Hitler's strongest defenses. It was the logical thing to do, for our forces must be close to their main base—and that base is in England. So we are going at it the hard way in the beginning, but it will be the earliest in the long run.

Montgomery Leading This first Allied thrust, according to the Germans is into the fertile plain at the base of the Cotentin, or Cherbourg, peninsula. In the midst of this is the ancient city of Caen, about which the opening struggle swirls. It lies close to the valley of the Seine, 149 miles west-northwest of Paris. It's an old battle ground, for Edward III captured and pillaged Caen in 1346.

If we can segregate the peninsula, it will provide a most magnificent base for operations, since it has the great port Cherbourg, which is connected with Paris by a main railway. Once established on this peninsula, the Allies will sweep in towards the French capital and then on through the old invasion route to Germany.

It's good to see our friend General Montgomery—the man who beat Marshal Rommel—leading this initial thrust. Again these two great tacticians are up against each other, for Rommel commands the German forces of the invasion zone.

Germans May Quit One of the big questions in most minds today is how long this final phase of the European war will last. Predictions certainly aren't in order at this stage, but there's this comforting thought:

Many observers believe that when the Germans finally are convinced that there can be no turn of fortune to save them, they will quit rather than fight on their own soil. I think that idea is worth conservative consideration.

However, the Hitlerites are going to battle until the last glimmer of hope is dead. That is going to mean terrible fighting, and probably heavy casualties for the Allies.

"Let Us Pray"

(Continued from Page 1)

love of our grand and glorious country. Send them back to us unharmed. If they should be called upon to make the supreme sacrifice, give us the strength to humbly submit to Thy holy will, and take them to Thy Heavenly Home, through Christ, Our Lord. Amen."

Services will be conducted in the Catholic church tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

Social Happenings

Phone Gettysburg 640 or Biglerville 8

PRESBYTERIANS HEAR REPATRIATED MISSIONARY

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Captain Gipe was graduated from the Chambersburg high school in 1937 and from Gettysburg college in 1942, where he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He received his commission as second lieutenant upon his graduation from college on May 28, 1942. He is now in the chemical warfare division at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

DEATHS

Paul P. Britcher

Paul Parks Britcher, 55, Hanover, died Monday morning at 6:35 o'clock at the Hanover General hospital, where he had been a patient for some time. Mr. Britcher was a son of the late Oscar and Emma Staley Britcher, and was born November 27, 1888. He had been employed at the Terminal Cigar store, Hanover. Paternally he was affiliated with Hanover Aerie, No. 1406, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Surviving are his wife, who before marriage was Helen Klunk; two sons, William and Robert at home; three sisters, Mrs. Frank Spicknall, York Springs R. D.; Mrs. Charles Kettel, Palmyra, and Mrs. Arthur Kelly, Windsor, Pa., and one brother, Oliver Britcher, Hanover.

Funeral Thursday morning with services conducted at 10:30 o'clock at the W. A. Feiser funeral home, Carlisle street, Hanover, the Rev. Dr. John S. Tome, pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran church, officiating. Interment in Mt. Olivet cemetery, Hanover. Friends may call Wednesday evening at the Feiser funeral home.

Asks Stores To Close For Prayer

R. W. Wentz, chairman of the Retail committee of the Gettysburg Chamber of Commerce, today called upon merchants of town to close their places of business at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon in order to permit merchants and their clerks to visit churches for prayer and meditation during the afternoon. "It is fitting," Mr. Wentz said, "that store owners and their clerks should have the opportunity to join with others of the town in retiring to a church for prayer and meditation this afternoon to ask God's blessing and protection for our brave men taking part in the invasion of France."

Forgive AP Girl For Invasion Flash

New York, June 6 (AP)—Joan Ellis, the 22-year-old British teletype operator who sent the false flash three days reporting the European invasion was happily remembered by newspaper editors when "D" day finally arrived.

Newsmen found time to message expressions of agreement with James P. Rosemond, managing editor of Akron, Ohio, Beacon Journal, who said:

"Based on Joan Ellis' statement asking 'America to forgive me,' suggest AP editors cable message to her. Ours would be 'no one in Ohio concerned about invasion flash. Good luck and carry on.'"

The message was forwarded to the London bureau.

"Tell the British girl who flashed the invasion Saturday that we all love her and that she scooped the world," said the Mayfield, Ky., Messenger.

Invasion Doing All Right—King

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King told reporters at one p. m. (EWT) today that the invasion is "doing all right so far."

King, commander-in-chief of the fleet, made the remark as he, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the air forces, left the White House after an hour and a half conference with President Roosevelt.

The three top officers appeared in good spirits as they left the executive mansion, but they would not discuss their conference further.

GET CERTIFICATES

Seven standard first aid certificates were sent today by the county Red Cross to students at Gettysburg high school who completed a course in first aid taught by Prof. Robert D. Fidler. Those receiving the certificates includes Phyllis Eiker, 210 North Stratton street; Walter Keeney, 121 East Broadway; Ruth Anna Kime, 153 East Middle street; Blanche Moritz, Gettysburg R. 2; Doris Pepple, Cashtown; John Schwartz, 400 Carlisle street, and Luther Smith, 149 Hanover street.

Parachutists

(Continued From Page 1)

Prime Minister Churchill was able to tell Parliament that the shore batteries had been "largely quelled," the underwater obstructions had proven less dangerous than feared, and the whole operation was "proceeding according to plan."

96-Hour Bombing

Allied planes preceded the landings with a steady 96-hour bombardment which reached its pinacle in the hour before the troops hit the beaches.

The air attack was thrust home through cloud banks 5,000 high.

The absence of German aerial opposition was noted by nearly all returning fliers and correspondents. The Germans are known to have about 1,750 fighters and 500 bombers available for the western front, but it was supposed that they had chosen not to risk them in an all-out first-day battle.

German naval opposition was confined to destroyers and motor torpedo boats which headquarters said succinctly were being "dealt with." The Germans, as expected, blared on their radios all sorts of claims of vast destruction done to Allied fleets and forces, but with no confirmation.

Allies Reinforced

In one defiant gesture, some of the German cross-channel guns opened a sporadic fire on Dover during the afternoon.

Unconfirmed reports said Adolf Hitler was rushing to France to try his intuition against the Allied operation. Presumably Field Marshals Karl Gerd von Rundstedt and Erwin Rommel were directing the defenses from their headquarters in France.

German accounts through Sweden admitted that steady streams of Allied troops were continuing to land, particularly in the vicinity of Arromanches, about midway between Le Havre and Barfleur, and that tanks were ashore at several places. They said there was especially bitter fighting at the mouths of the Orne and Vire rivers.

The airborne troops' principal scenes of operations were placed by the Germans at Caen and Barfleur. The Germans said the American 82nd and 101st Parachute Divisions had landed on the Normandy peninsula, along with the American 28th and 100th Airborne Divisions. They said the British First and Sixth Airborne Divisions were operating in the Seine bay area. The Germans complained that at some points dummy parachutists were dropped, exploding on touch.

Tactical Surprise

The tenor of their accounts lent support to Prime Minister Churchill's assertion that "there already are hopes that actual tactical surprise has been attained" and that "we hope to furnish the enemy with a succession of surprises during the course of the fighting."

Supreme Headquarters' first communique was this single sentence: "Under the command of General Eisenhower, Allied naval forces supported by strong air forces began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

Montgomery Leads

It was announced that Britain's Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, hero of the Eighth Army victories in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, was in charge of the assault.

A senior officer at headquarters said the times of the landings varied to take advantage of the various tide stages at different beaches. Except for the airborne troops, the first landing times varied from 6 a. m. to 8:25 a. m., British double summer time (midnight to 2:25 A. M. Eastern War Time).

Although the Germans almost immediately announced that the grand assault had started, Eisenhower delayed his announcement in order to make absolutely certain the landings had taken hold before saying anything.

The Allied forces had been ready for days, but were awaiting the best moment from the weather standpoint.

"We have been months and years waiting for this," said a senior officer giving correspondents the story at headquarters.

Allies Control Air

"Geography made it evident to the Germans as well as us that the shortest way to Europe was across the channel."

"I don't know how much tactical surprise we achieved. It is too early to tell."

First reports from across the channel, however, indicated that the Allies definitely controlled the air over the scene of operations.

The Allied officer commented that landing against the fixed defenses of western Europe was a task quite different from that in the Mediterranean and sketched briefly the German defensive plan of underwater barriers and shore guns.

If the landings were in the places listed by the Germans, the Allied aim apparently was to pinch off the Cherbourg peninsula and the good ports of Cerbourg and Le Havre, make Normandy their first main beachhead and drive up the Seine valley to Paris.

Terrific Barrages

Eisenhower himself wished God-speed to the Parachutists who were the first to land on the enemy-held soil of France.

The landings had been in progress several hours before the Allied communique was issued.

Allied soldiers leaped onto the shores which the Germans have spent nearly four years in fortifying, while Allied planes and ships hurled into those defenses barrages which

Upper Communities

Harry Wood, of Harrisburg, spent the week-end at his home in Biglerville.

Mrs. Sadie Heller, of Guernsey, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bream, of Biglerville, were visitors to Hanover Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Lady have returned to their home at Slippery Rock after a visit with Mr. Lady's mother, Mrs. H. C. Lady, of Arundelville, and other relatives in the community. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Lady who will be their guest for some time.

Miss Martha Raffensperger, of Harrisburg, spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Roy Raffensperger, Biglerville R. D.

Dr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Bolan and family, of Lebanon, spent the week-end at their summer home at Mt. Tabor. Miss Barbara Kleinfelter, of Biglerville, who had been their guest for a week returned home with them.

Mrs. Guy Fohl, Miss Jean Fohl, Mrs. Norman Diehl and Miss Doris Sillick, of Biglerville, spent Saturday in Harrisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. John Black and family, of Lancaster, spent the week-end with Mrs. Black's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Guise, of Biglerville.

Pvt. Harold Ecker, of Fort Belvoir, Virginia, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Ecker, of Heidelsburg.

Dean Carey S 2-C, of Sampson, New York, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Carey, of Biglerville.

Pvt. Clair Cline, of New Cumberland, spent the week-end with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hartman, of Biglerville.

The Bendersville community fire company will hold a special meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY PUSHES ON FIVE MILES

By SID FEDER

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 6 (AP)—Fifth Army forces drove steadily beyond liberated Rome today, some units plunging as much as five miles out from the historic Tiber river against what was officially termed "only weak resistance."

"The battle to destroy the enemy continues without pause," said a communique.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops have crossed or reached the Tiber all the way from Rome to the sea and enemy divisions still in the flatlands below the city are in desperate straits.

In the coastal area alone well over 2,000 prisoners apparently will be unable to scramble out of the Allied net because all Tiber bridges from Rome to the sea either have been blown up or captured.

In still-juvenile Rome, however, eleven crossings remained intact, and the Fifth Army poured across in a constant stream to chase the Germans fleeing northward in disorder.

Cover Wide Area

Allied armored forces fanned out over a wide area. Infantry also has crossed the river in force and was reported driving due west of Vatican City. The only resistance anywhere came from isolated rear-guard.

In the mountains east of Rome German rearguards threw strong opposition against the British Eighth Army in an effort to cover the northward withdrawal of the main enemy troops in that sector.

The Allied air forces gave the German columns no rest. In the area immediately north of Rome yesterday more than 375 of their vehicles were destroyed or damaged by fighter-bombers. Heavy bombers meanwhile pounded northern Italy rail lines, particularly in the Po valley. Four enemy planes were destroyed and the Allies last 13.

The Nazis admitted were terrific.

The fleet included several battleships, which the Germans said set the whole Seine area ablaze with their fire.

The Germans announced also that American reinforcements began landing at dawn, aided by artificial fog, and that in some places dummy parachutists were dropped to confuse the defense.

TRUCK BLOCKS TRAFFIC

Bridgeport, N. J., June 6 (AP)—A loaded 10-ton truck ran off the Delaware river ferry slip here Sunday, halting ferry service between Bridgeport and Chester, Pa., for nearly 12 hours. The driver, Daniel Alloway, 25, of Baltimore, leaped uninjured into the river.

SERVICE WEDNESDAY

A special D-Day service will be held Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Mt. Joy Lutheran church. The Rev. Dr. W. F. Rex, supply pastor, will be in charge.

Littlestown Lions Select Officers

Officers to serve for the coming year were elected at the regular meeting of the Littlestown Lions club Thursday evening in the social hall of St. John's Lutheran church. E. A. Rebert was named president.

Other officers named are as follows: First vice president, G. D. Rebert; second vice president, Irvin R. Kindig; third vice president, Holman L. Sell; secretary, Samuel L. Bucke; treasurer, Edgar Wolfe; tail twister, Harry J. Koontz; lion tamer, Worthy Crabbs; song leaders, Edgar Yealy and Edgar Wolfe; pianist, Herbert Sell, and directors for two years, H. Dean Stover and Reid Eppelman. These officers will be installed at a later meeting.

The district governor, John H. Trimmer, York, gave a brief talk on the work the Lions clubs are doing in the war effort. The guest speaker at the meeting was the Rev. John C. Brumbach, pastor of Christ Reformed church, Littlestown. He gave a memorial address.

Invasion Goes

(Continued From Page 1)

everything is proceeding according to plan."

"And what a plan!" he declared. Churchill said the vast operation was "undoubtedly the most complicated and difficult which has ever occurred."

To cheers by Parliament members, Churchill took "formal cognizance of the liberation of Rome," and added:

"American and other forces of the Fifth Army broke through the enemy's last lines and entered Rome, where Allied troops have been received with joy by the population."

"This entry and liberation of Rome means that we shall have power to defend it from hostile air attacks and deliver it from the famine with which it was threatened."

Britain's war leader paid high tribute to both Gen. Sir Harold Alexander and Gen. Mark W. Clark in Italy and said: "Complete unity prevails throughout the Allied armies. . . . There is complete confidence in the supreme commander, General Eisenhower, and his lieutenants and also in the commander of the expeditionary force, General Montgomery."

In response to a question he told Commons that certainly in the early part of the battle he would endeavor to keep the House fully informed.

"It may be," he added, "that I shall ask their indulgence to press myself upon them before we rise tonight."

There was grim news as well as good in Churchill's battle.

In discussing the battle of the Anzio beachhead in Italy, which was established last January and held against heavy German counterattacks, he said the Allies lost about 20,000 men, and the Germans 25,000.

Oil Truck Catches Fire This Morning

A truck used to distribute bituminous coating on highways caught fire this morning about 7 o'clock a half mile west of the State Highway department garage on the Fairfield road. The truck was driven by Elmer Rentzel, Gettysburg, and owned by W. M. McIntosh, Inc., Harrisburg.

The truck had been parked for the night at the state highway department garage near here and was on its way to near Fairfield when the vehicle caught fire. The Gettysburg fire company was called but highway department workmen following in another truck behind the tar truck had extinguished the flames before the local firemen arrived.

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## NEBRENNER IS TAINED; NEW STREET OFFERED

Apparently pleased with his serving during the initial six-month period, borough council Monday evening re-elected LeRoy H. Nebreuner as borough engineer, commissioner and superintendent of sewers for the remainder of his year at his present salary of \$1,000.

The same session council voted to end up to \$1,000 to repair and build retaining walls at several places along the Tiber and referred the highway committee an offer of the Gettysburg Lutheran Theological seminary of a right of way high seminary property for an extension of Hay street from Elm to Buford avenue.

Action on Tiber improvements voted after Councilman Vernon reported for a council committee that recently made an inspection of the channel. He said if the work done on the stream year is not to be wasted more must be built and present walls repaired in some sections.

**Reports Bottleneck**  
Council also reported that a "bottleneck" exists at the Gettysburg sewage company plant where his measurements show a plant underpresents only 40 square feet of area for water that passes under rough alley bridge a hundred feet stream with a channel offering 30 square feet.

After a long discussion and a study of the current report of Borough Engineer John H. Basehore on the town finances, the \$1,000 voted for wall work and it was decided that a conference be arranged with a state engineer on the item after a preliminary meeting with Robert E. Berkheimer, sewage company manager.

Councilman Fred A. Hummel suggested that a five-foot pipe be placed around the sewage company plant to help off flood waters. Burgess Fred Pfeffer told council Mr. Berkheimer is eager to cooperate fully with council in finding a way to take the bottleneck. There was discussion of the legal responsibility in the situation in which the factory building is erected across the Tiber in an inadequate underpass to accommodate high waters.

**Seminary Asks Action**  
The offer of the seminary to do land for the Hay street extension has been before council in one form or another for more than a year and now the seminary is asking action. Lacking the full high-council Monday evening, council decided to defer action and member pointed out that the sewage will never derive taxes from it on more than one side of the street and only from that side if seminary sells lots to private owners. The question also was raised as to whether the borough would benefit from the opening of the street.

Mr. Weinrebner reported he already has conferred with one state highway engineer and is awaiting list from a state highway construction engineer on means of solving a drainage problem along the side of the first block of Gettysburg street where the street surface is level with the top of the curbing at some points.

**Town Cleanup**  
The borough engineer also reported progress with the annual town cleanup, painting of the borough dump, sewer repair work, the grading of alleys, street repairs and other borough work.

Councilman George L. K. Sheffer, a civil engineer for the state Department of Health, made an inspection of the borough sewage disposal plant recently and complimented the town on the manner in which the plant is being operated at the facilities at hand.

He quoted the state official as saying the improvement and completion of the disposal plant as a war project in Gettysburg.

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## Even Plead Guilty On Serious Counts

Four men and three women, arrested Saturday and Monday on serious charges brought by Private Bert Dietrich of the Gettysburg office of the state police, entered pleas of guilty Monday evening in arraignment before Justice of the Peace John H. Basehore for arraigning.

Maurice Hiltzbridge, Railroad east, is free under \$600 bail on a charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor girl, Robert Livingston, Biglerville Star Route, free under \$300 bail for sentence.

The other defendants in the case are in the county jail awaiting sentence. The list includes: Mabel Miller, Annie Day, Helen Jones, Ed Maurice Reubenstein, all of Biglerville, and William Deppe, Hanover.

## Council Publicly Thanks Firemen

The borough council Monday evening adopted a special resolution of thanks directed to the Gettysburg Fire company for their work in scrubbing the streets of the town on the eve of Memorial Day in preparation for the visit to Gettysburg by the governors and their parties.

"They did a splendid thing and deserve our public thanks," councilmen agreed.

## GETTYSBURGIANS CONFIDENT OVER INVASION MOVE

Gettysburg met the news of the invasion today with an attitude of prayerful hope.

Most citizens allowed routine work to slide for long minutes today while the subject of the invasion, was in discussion. Groups gathered on the streets and talked over what they had heard or thought about the "liberation," of the French peoples from the Nazi yoke.

Mass at St. Francis Xavier Catholic church, the only service in town this morning, was crowded, with Protestants joining Catholics in attendance at the service. Parents of men in service for the most part made up the congregation.

**Go On With Work**  
The Rev. Mark E. Stock, pastor, led the congregation in prayers at the end of the mass for the protection of the men in the invasion.

Mothers of men overseas in the European war zone continued for the most part with their household duties after listening for some time to radio reports of the invasion. A few women with close relatives in service were reported to have become somewhat hysterical at first news of the invasion.

**Speculate On Future**  
Despite President Roosevelt's Monday night talk in which he said many hard battles lie ahead, most residents of the town were optimistic today over the outcome of the war, with many believing that the invasion presages the early end of the European conflict. Few reported any belief that there will be much difficulty in ending the Japanese war once the Germans collapse.

Some felt that the lack of opposition shown by the Germans in the early stages of the beachhead movement meant little or no opposition in future activities of Allied arms.

A few recalled that the Anzio beachhead troops likewise met with no opposition until they were about ten miles inland and then were stopped by German troops. A few said they preferred to wait a few days to see what results come from the invasion before predicting an early end for the war.

**Everybody Confident**  
Veterans of the last war recalled that American armies started beyond Paris and had all of France in which to land troops and still the Germans were able to hold out for many months before the end of the war. One summed up that feeling by saying, "We've got a great distance to go, although we will hold and expand the beachheads. But it will take many months to get anywhere near the German border, unless the Germans are in worse condition than would seem possible from here."

Most residents were impressed by the speed with which the troops were landed on French soil and the tremendous armada of planes and ships that accompanied the invasion. Many feared great numbers of casualties when the battles for France and Germany really begin.

All expressed confidence in Allied commanders and Allied arms and the eventual success of the armies of the Allies over the Nazi troops.

## Straban Directors Assign Teachers

At a recent meeting the board of school directors of Straban township re-assigned their nine school teachers to the same schools for the 1944-1945 term at which they served during the school year just ended.

Earl W. Guise was elected treasurer of the board.  
The schools and the teachers assigned are as follows: Fairview, Mrs. Marian Milhimes; Good Intent, Mrs. Guy Wolf; Woodside, Mrs. Zora Stambaugh; Hunterstown, Mrs. Dorothy G. Duttera; New Chester, Mrs. Margaret Sanders; Pines, Mrs. Margaret Vanderwall; Moritz's, Harry Bream; Round Top, Mrs. G. R. Thompson; and Rocky Grove, Miss Gail R. Bell.

George Taughinbaugh is president of the board and Russell M. Spangler is the treasurer.

**MINISTERS TO PICNIC**  
The annual picnic meeting of the Adams county Ministerial association will be held next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of the Rev. A. W. Geigley, Fairfield. Members are invited to bring their families.

## SIX INJURED IN TRAFFIC CRASH MONDAY NIGHT

Six persons were injured when two cars collided Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the intersection of the Granite Station road and the Lincoln highway three miles east of here.

Mrs. Ralph Hachez, East Providence, Rhode Island, who was the most seriously injured, suffered a broken left leg and a broken nose. She was admitted as a patient at the Warner hospital.

Treated at the hospital here were her husband, Ralph Hachez, same address, suffering from a laceration of the forehead; William Prendergast, East Providence, Rhode Island, laceration of the face and head; Silvio J. Adamo, U. S. Navy, driver of one of the two cars, North Plymouth, Massachusetts, en route to Pensacola, Florida, lacerations of the face. All were riding in the car driven by Adamo which struck a telephone pole after being hit by a car driven by Andrew A. Martin, Gettysburg, R. 5.

**Damage Totals \$600**

According to state police, Martin will be charged with failure to yield the right of way to the Adamo car before Justice of the Peace W. D. Brown, Straban township. Martin suffered a cut on the nose and his wife a laceration of the right arm and bruises of the body. They were treated by a Gettysburg physician.

The accident occurred, according to the investigating officer, Corporal C. F. Temke, of the local state police, when Martin drove out of the Granite Station road into the side of the Adamo car which was traveling west on the Lincoln highway. After the collision the Martin car came to rest in a field.

Total damage was estimated at \$600.

## CHAIRMEN FOR NCCW NAMED

Committee chairmen for the coming year were appointed Monday evening at the last regular meeting until fall of the Gettysburg council of the National Council of Catholic Women. The session was held in St. Francis Xavier school social rooms.

The appointments, as announced by the new president, Miss Mary Ramer, included: Hospitality, Miss Emily Brinkerhoff and Mrs. Robert Kenworthy, co-chairmen; shrines in homes, Mrs. George D. Rosensteel and Mrs. Frank Sloanaker; diocesan needs, Mrs. Annie Cunningham and Mrs. Jacob Small; USO, Mrs. Michael J. Flynn and Mrs. Charles Pitzer; youth, Miss Betty Rosensteel and Miss Bernadette Cool; parent and home education, Mrs. Joseph E. Smith; publicity and co-operation of Catholic charities and local civic welfare, Mrs. J. Walter Coleman; literature, Miss Anna McSherry; study clubs, Miss Rose Stock.

Plans were made to send representatives to the annual convention of the diocesan council of the NCCW to be held in York June 28 and 29. Miss Ramer and Mrs. Coleman will be delegates and the Misses Cool and Rosensteel will represent the local council at a youth luncheon to be held in connection with the convention.

A benefit party will be held in the school social rooms Tuesday, June 27, with the following committee in charge: Miss Ramer, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. C. E. Swisher, Miss Lindora Roddy and the Misses Rosensteel and Cool. It was announced. The next regular meeting will be held in September.

## Materials Here For Voter Canvass

Materials for the largest job the Adams county Civilian Defense set-up has ever had to do—the registration of every man and woman from Adams county now in service with the armed forces or affiliated organizations, so that ballots may be sent them for the November election—were received today at the court house.

Judge W. C. Sneeley, chairman of the Adams County Council of Defense, announced today that a meeting will be held for the defense officials Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the court house to complete plans for the coming registration—scheduled to begin June 14—and to distribute the supplies so that each solicitor may have sufficient cards to be filled out for the number of men expected to be found in his territory and will have official cards showing that he is a solicitor for the Civilian Defense set-up.

**KILLED IN ACTION**  
Pfc. Richard J. Klunk, 25, was killed in action in Italy on May 12, the War Department has notified his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Klunk, West York. The youth's father is a former resident of McSherrytown, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John C. Klunk.

## Supreme Commander



Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of all Allied forces in Europe, who has declared: "We will accept nothing less than full victory."

## All Patriots Will Have Part In Liberation Says Eisenhower In Radio Talk

New York, June 6 (AP)—The OWI reported today this statement by General Eisenhower was broadcast by Allied radios in London:

"People of western Europe! A landing was made this morning on the coast of France by troops of the Allied Expeditionary Force. This landing is part of the concerted United Nations plan for the liberation of Europe, made in conjunction with your great Russian allies.

"Although the initial assault may not have been made in your own country, the hour of your liberation is approaching.

"Worthy Part for French  
"All patriots, men and women, young and old, have a part to play in the achievement of final victory. To members of resistance movements, whether led by national or outside leaders, I say 'follow the instructions you have received.' To patriots who are not members of organized resistance groups I say, 'continue your passive resistance, but do not needlessly endanger your lives until I give you the signal to rise and strike the enemy.' The day will come when I shall need your united strength. Until that day, I call on you for the hard task of discipline and restraint.

"Citizens of France! I am proud to have again under my command the gallant forces of France. Fighting beside their Allies, they will play a worthy part in the liberation of their homeland. Because the initial landing has been made on the soil of your country, I repeat to you with even greater emphasis my message to the peoples of other occupied countries in western Europe. Follow the instructions of your leaders. A premature uprising of all Frenchmen may prevent you from being of maximum help to your country in the critical hour. Be patient. Prepare.

"The Opening Phase"  
"As supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, there is imposed on me the duty and responsibility of taking all measures necessary to the prosecution of the war. Prompt and willing obedience

Among those now beginning a nine-weeks pilot training course on four-engine Liberator bombers at Maxwell Field, Alabama, is 2nd Lt. Harold J. Kinsey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Kinsey, of Seminary avenue.

Lt. Kinsey was picked by Army Air Forces experts as having those qualities needed to become a commander of four-engine battlecraft, and his training will be as complete and thorough as the AAF can make it. On completion of the course here, he will receive further training within the AAF Training Command, a Maxwell Field announcement said.

## Rites Held Monday For W. C. Hoffman

Funeral services for W. Calvin Hoffman, 73, who died at his home in Carlisle Friday morning from a heart attack, were held from the Routsong-Dugan funeral home, Bendersville, Monday afternoon. Emmitt R. Wood was the reader. Interment in the Bendersville cemetery.

The pallbearers were Albert Glenn, Lloyd Eugene, Stewart and Hilbert Hoffman, all nephews of the deceased.

**LICENSED TO WED**  
Frank Wilson Gates, Huntingdon, and Anna Evangeline Sorlie, Gettysburg, have secured a wedding license in Harrisburg.

## Thank You

Requests continue to pour into The Times from all over the country for copies of the May 30th and 31st editions. Also from many sources come congratulatory messages. The latest is from Charles T. Vance, of Washington, who spends his summers at his summer home near Orrtanna.

Mr. Vance wrote today as follows: "Your editions of May 30th and 31st are well worthy of praise—worthy comment. Articles well written. Explanatory without tautologous verbiage. All illustrative cuts clear, distinct and appropriate. Both issues well worth retaining for historic value. Congratulations to you and your staff."

## C. W. MYERS IS PRAISED BY RR. OFFICIAL

Charles W. Myers, for 64 years an employee of the Western Maryland railroad here, received high praise Monday evening from C. R. Zarfoss, Baltimore, assistant to the president of the Western Maryland railroad, in an address by Mr. Zarfoss before the local Rotary club at its regular meeting at the YWCA.

Mr. Myers' record is "almost impossible to beat," Mr. Zarfoss said, "with no other man, to my recollection, having served for such a length of time for the same railroad in the same city." It is "impossible to speak of railroading in Gettysburg without speaking mostly of Charlie Myers," the Western Maryland executive declared. Mr. Myers was a guest at the dinner meeting.

**Pictures Post-War Trains**  
One regulating body for all forms of transportation was recommended by the Baltimore railroad as a solution for post-war difficulties. If all forms of transportation, the railroads, the trucks and airlines were under one regulating body, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, each form of transportation would be fitted into the field where it would be of the utmost use, he asserted.

Post-war railroad transportation will be a "traveler's paradise," he reported, with luxurious appointments on the trains similar to those in the best hotels, and "a man stepping on a post-war period train will not be able to tell whether he stepped into a fine hotel or onto a train. A man will be ashamed to use his car for more than 50-mile trips when he realizes how excellent train travel will be." Rates, too, "will be lower than one can possibly expect," he said.

**Railroad Statistics**  
Railroads during the present war have carried 120 per cent more freight and passengers than they did at the peak times in 1917 and 1918. During the pit of the depression, when the general public thought the railroads were about to fold, the companies spent \$10 1/2 billion on building up rights of way, and obtaining new equipment, which has been of invaluable use at the present time.

The railroads today are paying 40 per cent higher wages than in 1929 and rates are 14 per cent lower, Mr. Zarfoss said. The railroads, he asserted, are hauling 71 per cent of all freight being moved in the country at the present time.

President Frederick Tilberg presided at the meeting with 30 members and three guests present.

## Seminary Notes Invasion Day

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**WEATHER FORECAST**  
Partly cloudy and cooler tonight;  
cooler Wednesday.

# THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944

**GOOD EVENING**  
"We will accept nothing less than  
full victory."—General Eisenhower.

## WINEBRENNER IS RETAINED; NEW STREET OFFERED

Apparently pleased with his services during the initial six-month trial period, borough council Monday evening re-elected LeRoy H. Winebrenner as borough engineer, street commissioner and superintendent of sewers for the remainder of this year at his present salary of \$150 per month.

At the same session council voted to spend up to \$1,000 to repair and rebuild retaining walls at several points along the Tiber and referred to the highway committee an offer from the Gettysburg Lutheran Theological seminary of a right of way through seminary property for an extension of Hay street from Elm avenue to Buford avenue.

The action on Tiber improvements was voted after Councilman Vernon Corle reported for a council committee that recently made an inspection of the channel. He said that if the work done on the stream last year is not to be wasted more walls must be built and present walls repaired in some sections.

**Reports Bottleneck**  
Corle also reported that a "bottleneck" exists at the Gettysburg Throwing company plant where his measurements show a plant underpass presents only 40 square feet of space for water that passes under a borough alley bridge a hundred feet up stream with a channel offering 60 square feet.

After a long discussion and a study of the current report of Borough Treasurer John H. Basehore on the state of town finances, the \$1,000 was voted for wall work and it was suggested that a conference be arranged with a state engineer on the problem after a preliminary meeting with Robert E. Berkheimer, Throwing company manager.

Councilman Fred A. Hummelbaugh suggested that a five-foot concrete pipe be placed around the throwing company plant to help carry off flood waters. Burgess Fred G. Pfeffer told council Mr. Berkheimer is eager to cooperate fully with council in finding a way to "break the bottleneck." There was discussion of the legal responsibility for the situation in which the factory building is erected across the Tiber with an inadequate underpass to accommodate high waters.

**Seminary Asks Action**  
The offer of the seminary to donate land for the Hay street extension has been before council in one form or another for more than a year and now the seminary is asking action. Lacking the full highway committee Monday evening, council decided to defer action and one member pointed out that the borough will never derive taxes from land on more than one side of the street—and only from that side if the seminary sells lots to private owners. The question also was raised as to whether the borough generally would benefit from the opening of the street.

Mr. Winebrenner reported he already has conferred with one state highway engineer and is awaiting a visit from a state highway construction engineer on means of solving a drainage problem along the north side of the first block of Chambersburg street where the street surface is level with the top of the curbing at some points.

**Town Cleanup**  
The borough engineer also reported on progress with the annual town cleanup, painting of the borough shed, cleanup work at the disposal plant, sewer repair work, the grading of alleys, street repairs and other borough work.

Councilman Corle told the borough fathers that L. K. Sheffer, a district engineer for the state Department of Health, made an inspection of the borough sewage disposal plant recently and complimented the town on the manner in which the plant is being operated "with the facilities at hand."

Corle quoted the state official as urging the improvement and completion of the disposal plant as a post-war project in Gettysburg.

(Please Turn to Page 7)

## Seven Plead Guilty On Serious Counts

Four men and three women, arrested Saturday and Monday on serious charges brought by Private Robert Dietrich of the Gettysburg detail of the state police, entered pleas of guilty Monday evening when arraigned before Justice of the Peace John H. Basehore for hearings.

Maurice Hiltzbridge, Railroad street, is free under \$600 bail on a serious count and an additional charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor girl. Robert Livingston, Biglerville Star Route, is free under \$300 bail for sentence court.

The other defendants in the case are in the county jail awaiting sentence. The list includes: Mabel Hollinger, Annie Day, Helen Jones, and Maurice Reubenstine, all of near Biglerville, and William Deppe, of Hanover.

## Council Publicly Thanks Firemen

The borough council Monday evening adopted a special resolution of thanks directed to the Gettysburg Fire company for their work in scrubbing the streets of the town on the eve of Memorial Day in preparation for the visit to Gettysburg by the governors and their parties.

"They did a splendid thing and deserve our public thanks," councilmen agreed.

## GETTYSBURGIANS CONFIDENT OVER INVASION MOVE

Gettysburg met the news of the invasion today with an attitude of prayerful hope.

Most citizens allowed routine work to slide for long minutes today while the subject of the invasion, was in discussion. Groups gathered on the streets and talked over what they had heard or thought about the "liberation," of the French peoples from the Nazi yoke.

Mass at St. Francis Xavier Catholic church, the only service in town this morning, was crowded, with Protestants joining Catholics in attendance at the service. Parents of men in service for the most part made up the congregation.

**Go On With Work**

The Rev. Mark E. Stock, pastor, led the congregation in prayers at the end of the mass for the protection of the men in the invasion.

Mothers of men overseas in the European war zone continued for the most part with their household duties after listening for some time to radio reports of the invasion.

A few women with close relatives in service were reported to have become somewhat hysterical at first news of the invasion.

**Speculate On Future**

Despite President Roosevelt's Monday night talk in which he said many hard battles lie ahead, most residents of the town were optimistic today over the outcome of the war, with many believing that the invasion presages the early end of the European conflict. Few reported any belief that there will be much difficulty in ending the Japanese war once the Germans collapse.

Some felt that the lack of opposition shown by the Germans in the early stages of the beachhead movement meant little or no opposition in future activities of Allied arms.

A few recalled that the Anzio beachhead troops likewise met with no opposition until they were about ten miles inland and then were stopped by German troops. A few said they preferred to wait a few days to see what results come from the invasion before predicting an early end for the war.

**Everybody Confident**

Veterans of the last war recalled that American armies started beyond Paris and had all of France in which to land troops and still the Germans were able to hold out for many months before the end of the war. One summed up that feeling by saying, "We've got a great distance to go, although we will hold and expand the beachheads. But it will take many months to get anywhere near the German border, unless the Germans are in worse condition than would seem possible from here."

Most residents were impressed by the speed with which the troops were landed on French soil and the tremendous armada of planes and ships that accompanied the invasion. Many feared great numbers of casualties when the battles for France and Germany really begin.

All expressed confidence in Allied commanders and Allied arms and the eventual success of the armies of the Allies over the Nazi troops.

## Straban Directors Assign Teachers

At a recent meeting the board of school directors of Straban township re-assigned their nine school teachers to the same schools for the 1944-1945 term at which they served during the school year just ended. Earl W. Guise was elected treasurer of the board.

The schools and the teachers assigned are as follows: Fairview, Mrs. Marian Mihlimes; Good Intent, Mrs. Guy Wolf; Woodside, Mrs. Zora Stambaugh; Hunterstown, Mrs. Dorothy G. Duttera; New Chester, Mrs. Margaret Sanders; Pines, Mrs. Margaret V. Vanderwall; Moritz's, Harry Bream; Round Top, Mrs. G. R. Thompson; and Rocky Grove, Miss Gail R. Bell.

George Taughinbaugh is president of the board and Russell M. Spangler is the treasurer.

**MINISTERS TO PICNIC**

The annual picnic meeting of the Adams county Ministerial association will be held next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of the Rev. A. W. Geigley, Fairfield. Members are invited to bring their families.

## SIX INJURED IN TRAFFIC CRASH MONDAY NIGHT

Six persons were injured when two cars collided Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the intersection of the Granite Station road and the Lincoln highway three miles east of here.

Mrs. Ralph Hachez, East Providence, Rhode Island, who was the most seriously injured, suffered a broken left leg and a broken nose. She was admitted as a patient at the Warner hospital.

Treated at the hospital here were her husband, Ralph Hachez, same address, suffering from a laceration of the forehead; William Prendergast, East Providence, Rhode Island, laceration of the face and head; Silvio J. Adamo, U. S. Navy, driver of one of the two cars, North Plymouth, Massachusetts, en route to Pensacola, Florida, lacerations of the face. All were riding in the car driven by Adamo which struck a telephone pole after being hit by a car driven by Andrew A. Martin, Gettysburg R. 5.

**Damage Totals \$600**

According to state police, Martin will be charged with failure to yield the right of way to the Adamo car before Justice of the Peace W. D. Brown, Straban township. Martin suffered a cut on the nose and his wife a laceration of the right arm and bruises of the body. They were treated by a Gettysburg physician.

The accident occurred, according to the investigating officer, Corporal C. F. Temke, of the local state police, when Martin drove out of the Granite Station road into the side of the Adamo car which was traveling west on the Lincoln highway. After the collision the Martin car came to rest in a field.

Total damage was estimated at \$600.

## CHAIRMEN FOR NCCW NAMED

Committee chairmen for the coming year were appointed Monday evening at the last regular meeting of the National Council of Catholic Women. The session was held in St. Francis Xavier school social rooms.

The appointments, as announced by the new president, Miss Mary Ramer, included: Hospitality, Miss Emily Brinkerhoff and Mrs. Robert Kenworthy, co-chairmen; shrines in homes, Mrs. George D. Rosensteel and Mrs. Frank Slonaker; diocesan needs, Mrs. Annie Cunningham and Mrs. Jacob Small; USO, Mrs. Michael J. Flynn and Mrs. Charles Pitzer; youth, Miss Betty Rosensteel and Miss Bernadette Cool; parent and home education, Mrs. Joseph E. Smith; publicity and cooperation of Catholic charities and local civic welfare, Mrs. J. Walter Coleman; literature, Miss Anna McSherry; study clubs, Miss Rose Stock.

Plans were made to send representatives to the annual convention of the diocesan council of the NCCW to be held in York June 28 and 29. Miss Ramer and Mrs. Coleman will be delegates and the Misses Cool and Rosensteel will represent the local council at a youth luncheon to be held in connection with the convention.

A benefit party will be held in the school social rooms Tuesday, June 27, with the following committee in charge: Miss Ramer, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. C. E. Swisher, Miss Lindora Roddy and the Misses Rosensteel and Cool. It was announced. The next regular meeting will be held in September.

## Materials Here For Voter Canvass

Materials for the largest job the Adams county Civilian Defense set-up has ever had to do—the registration of every man and woman from Adams county now in service with the armed forces or affiliated organizations, so that ballots may be sent them for the November election—were received today at the court house.

Judge W. C. Sheely, chairman of the Adams County Council of Defense, announced today that a meeting will be held for the defense officials Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the court house to complete plans for the coming registration—scheduled to begin June 14—and to distribute the supplies so that each soldier may have sufficient cards to be filled out for the number of men expected to be found in his territory and will have official cards showing that he is a solicitor for the Civilian Defense set-up.

**KILLED IN ACTION**

Pfc. Richard J. Klunk, 25, was killed in action in Italy on May 12, the War department has notified his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Klunk, West York. The youth's father is a former resident of McSherrystown, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John G. Klunk.

## Supreme Commander



Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of all Allied forces in Europe, who has declared: "We will accept nothing less than full victory."

## All Patriots Will Have Part In Liberation Says Eisenhower In Radio Talk

New York, June 6 (AP)—The OWI reported today this statement by General Eisenhower was broadcast by Allied radios in London:

"People of western Europe! A landing was made this morning on the coast of France by troops of the Allied Expeditionary Force. This landing is part of the concerted United Nations plan for the liberation of Europe, made in conjunction with your great Russian allies.

"Although the initial assault may not have been made in your own country, the hour of your liberation is approaching.

"Worthy Part" for French  
"All patriots, men and women, young and old, have a part to play in the achievement of final victory. To members of resistance movements, whether led by national or outside leaders, I say 'follow the instructions you have received.' To patriots who are not members of organized resistance groups I say, 'continue your passive resistance, do not needlessly endanger your lives until I give you the signal to rise and strike the enemy.' The day will come when I shall need your united strength. Until that day, I call on you for the hard task of discipline and restraint.

"Citizens of France! I am proud to have again under my command the gallant forces of France. Fight beside their Allies, they will play a worthy part in the liberation of their homeland. Because the initial landing has been made on the soil of your country, I repeat to you with even greater emphasis my message to the peoples of other occupied countries in western Europe. Follow the instructions of your leaders. A premature uprising of all Frenchmen may prevent you from being of maximum help to your country in the critical hour. Be patient. Prepare.

"The Opening Phase"  
"As supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, there is imposed on me the duty and responsibility of taking all measures necessary to the prosecution of the war. Prompt and willing obedience

is essential. Effective civil administration of France must be provided by Frenchmen. All persons must continue in their present duties unless otherwise instructed. Those who have common cause with the enemy and so betrayed their country will be removed. As France is liberated from her oppressors, you yourselves will choose your representatives, and the government under which you wish to live.

"In the course of this campaign for the final defeat of the enemy you may sustain further loss and damage. Tragically though they may be, they are part of the price of victory. I assure you that I shall do all in my power to mitigate your hardships. I know that I can count on your steadfastness now, no less than in the past. The heroic deeds of Frenchmen who have continued their struggle against the Nazis and their Vichy satellites, in France and throughout the French empire, have been an example and an inspiration to all of us.

"This landing is but the opening phase of the campaign in western Europe. Great battles lie ahead. I call upon all who love freedom to stand with us. Keep your faith staunch—our arms are resolute—together we shall achieve victory."

## Lt. Kinsey Trains At Maxwell Field

Among those now beginning a nine-weeks pilot training course on four-engine Liberator bombers at Maxwell Field, Alabama, is 2nd Lt. Harold J. Kinsey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Kinsey, of Seminary avenue.

Lt. Kinsey was picked by Army Air Forces experts as having those qualities needed to become a commander of four-engined battlecraft, and his training will be as complete and thorough as the AAF can make it. On completion of the course here, he will receive further training within the AAF Training Command, a Maxwell Field announcement said.

## Rites Held Monday For W. C. Hoffman

Funeral services for W. Calvin Hoffman, 73, who died at his home in Carlisle Friday morning from a heart attack, were held from the Routsong-Dugan funeral home, Bendersville, Monday afternoon. Emmitt R. Wood was the reader. Interment in the Bendersville cemetery.

The pallbearers were: Albert, Glenn, Lloyd, Eugene, Stewart and Hilbert Hoffman, all nephews of the deceased.

## Sugar Stamp 32 Valid On June 16

Sugar stamp 32 in War Ration Book Four will become good indefinitely on June 16 for five pounds of sugar, the Harrisburg District Office of Price Administration announced today.

The validation continues distribution of sugar to household consumers at the same rate as previously—five pounds per person each two and one-half months.

**LICENSED TO WED**  
Frank Wilson Ganges, Huntingdon, and Anna Evangeline Sorlie, Gettysburg, have secured a wedding license in Harrisburg.

## Thank You

Requests continue to pour into The Times from all over the country for copies of the May 30th and 31st editions. Also from many sources come congratulatory messages. The latest is from Charles T. Vance, of Washington, who spends his summers at his summer home near Orttanna. Mr. Vance wrote today as follows:

"Your editions of May 30th and 31st are well worthy of praise—written, explanatory without tuisome verbiage. All illustrative cuts clear, distinct and appropriate. Both issues well worth retaining for historic value. Congratulations to you and your staff."

## C. W. MYERS IS PRAISED BY RR. OFFICIAL

Charles W. Myers, for 64 years an employee of the Western Maryland railroad here, received high praise Monday evening from C. R. Zarfoss, Baltimore, assistant to the president of the Western Maryland railroad, in an address by Mr. Zarfoss before the local Rotary club at its regular meeting at the YWCA.

Mr. Myers' record is "almost impossible to beat," Mr. Zarfoss said, "with no other man, to my recollection, having served for such a length of time for the same railroad in the same city." It is "impossible to speak of railroad in Gettysburg without speaking mostly of Charlie Myers," the Western Maryland executive declared. Mr. Myers was a guest at the dinner meeting.

**Pictures Post-War Trains**

One regulating body for all forms of transportation was recommended by the Baltimore railroad as a solution for post-war difficulties. If all forms of transportation, the railroads, the trucks and airlines were under one regulating body, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, each form of transportation would be fitted into the field where it would be of the utmost use, he asserted.

Post-war railroad transportation will be a "traveler's paradise" he reported, with luxurious appointments on the trains similar to those in the best hotels, and "a man stepping on a post-war period train will not be able to tell whether he stepped into a fine hotel or onto a train. A man will be ashamed to use his car for more than 50-mile trips when he realizes how excellent train travel will be." Rates, too, "will be lower than one can possibly expect," he said.

**Railroad Statistics**

Railroads during the present war have carried 120 per cent more freight and passengers than they did at the peak times in 1917 and 1918. During the pit of the depression, when the general public thought the railroads were about to fold, the companies spent \$10½ billion on building up rights of way, and obtaining new equipment, which has been of invaluable use at the present time.

The railroads today are paying 40 per cent higher wages than in 1929 and rates are 14 per cent lower, Mr. Zarfoss said. The railroads, he asserted, are hauling 71 per cent of all freight being moved in the country at the present time.

President Frederick Tilberg presided at the meeting with 30 members and three guests present.

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## FOUR YEARS AGO

(By The Associated Press)  
"June 6, 1940: The second day of the battle of the Somme River rages two days after the last British soldier had escaped from Dunkerque and after Prime Minister Churchill had declared that Britons would fight on 'until God's good time the new world with all its power and might sets forth to the liberation and rescue of the old.' French troops try to absorb German tank thrusts toward Paris with 'feather pillow' system, but the Germans gain up to 13 miles and reach the Bresle and Aisne rivers."

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them" and added that "council had employed the special collectors."

Then Burgess Pfeffer pointed out that on the basis of that information council might well suspect the special collectors of being "imposters." Mr. Bulleit said he thought that if citizens are complaining about the "collectors" operations, it is a matter for police investigation.

**Levied A Charge**

Council also heard of two instances in which back taxes had been demanded of local residents who declared they had paid the taxes years ago but had lost or destroyed the receipts. They repaid the sums "to get rid of the collector." In one instance the collector assessed a "collection charge" of 70 cents for receiving \$230 in taxes.

"Council seems to be getting a black eye for something it is not responsible for and I think it's time the whole thing is being investigated," one of the borough fathers declared.

Councilmen also reported instances in which efforts were made locally to "attach" wages—in some cases successfully—of local residents to get old taxes. Justice of the Peace John H. Basehore, who is borough treasurer, said he has had "dozens" of queries from Gettysburgians about the power of the special collectors that have scattered special notices through the town. He has referred the individuals to attorneys for advice, he said.

In the course of the discussion, it was stated that Harry H. Thomas, former tax collector, is now employed in New Jersey.

It was also indicated Monday evening that the finance committee may soon have a report to make on its investigation of the \$38,214 in back taxes. Special auditors have completed their inspection of the tax records, one councilman reported.

## SUMMER TERM OPENS MONDAY AT SEMINARY

With an enrollment of 64 undergraduate students, the Gettysburg Lutheran Theological seminary on Monday opened its first summer session at that institution in approximately three-quarters of a century. Classes began today.

The first chapel service Monday morning was addressed by the seminary president, Dr. Abel Ross Wentz. In his remarks, Doctor Wentz, who once wrote a history of the seminary, pointed out that during the first 40 years of the seminary's history summer classes were conducted "so that our new schedule is not without precedent."

Dr. Harry F. Baughman, of the faculty, was the liturgist for the service.

Without reducing the period of training for the prospective ministers, the seminary has streamlined its calendar, making use of vacation time to divide the calendar year into four instead of three terms and covering the prescribed work in a little more than two years instead of the usual three.

**Four Terms Now**

The current term which opened Monday will close August 18. The fall term will extend from September 5 to November 17; the winter term from November 20 to February 16, and the spring term from February 19 to May 15. The current senior class of 32 will be graduated in February on a date not yet finally set.

The full faculty is on duty for the summer session with eight first-year students, 24 middle and 32 seniors enrolled. The annual Matriculation program has been set for December 7.

The first-year students at the seminary are: Charles W. Aurnand, Wheeling, West Virginia; Harry Merwyn Buck, Baltimore; Roy Allen Gutshall, Mechanicsburg; Ivan Garrett, Mattern, Allentown; Clarence Wayne Peterman, Indiana, Pa.; John Whisler Miller, Chambersburg; Dean Eyster Tyson, Myerstown, and Glenn Harrison Wampole, Allentown.

## Seek Sister Of Lewis N. Boyd

Borough police have been asked to locate a sister of Lewis Nelson Boyd, who is reported in a serious condition in a hospital at Tacoma, Washington. A sister, Dorothy May Boyd, is believed to reside in this section.

The police have received a letter from an officer of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Puget Sound lodge, at Tacoma, asking that members of Boyd's family be located as quickly as possible because of the gravity of Mr. Boyd's condition. Boyd was born August 1, 1871.



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Gettysburg, Pa., June 6, 1944

**An Evening Thought**  
Enjoy your own life without comparing it with that of another. Condorcut.

**Just Folks**

**A BOY NAMED WILLIAMS**  
A boy named Williams, in a store, Believed that life holds something more

Than toll and profits out of trade, Vices and pleasures which degrade; And so to serve the spirit's need, He fashioned a courageous creed, Gave boys high aims for which to try, And thus began the worldwide "Y".

A century ago he stood Alone, at first, for brotherhood; Some lads almost in slavery held; To work from dawn to dark compelled; Depraved, debased, ill-clothed, ill-fed, Upon a path which downward led, And dared to hint that better things God meant for humble folk and kings.

A boy named Williams, asked a friend An hour or two with him to spend In searching for a better way Than was the custom of their day. In time, the circle wider grew And, building, better than they knew; They found about the world had down The dream they'd fancied theirs alone.

Williams is dead! Today appears The labor of a hundred years, A boy's belief in human souls, A boy's belief that life has goals— Richer and nobler than the mere Pursuit of pleasure, year by year, Has built, though men are born to die, A world-wide, ever-living "Y".

**Today's Talk**

**WAITING**  
Flushed with anxiety and with the hearts of millions bathed in prayers for the Victory of our liberation armies, I have been thinking, thinking—of all those who are waiting, waiting. The captive ones, the enslaved ones, the starving ones, and the "underground ones." All waiting.

Brave beyond all speculation are those who wait and wait. Day by day, as the time grows nearer for their liberation, it devolves upon us all to see that nothing is left undone to assure freedom to them. Bonds and more bonds must be bought, more food must be produced and planes and every sort of equipment must keep going to the front lines without interruption — without strikes and disputes to break the chain — for there are those waiting for them. Those brave and beloved from Wake, Bataan, Guam, Corregidor, Hongkong — now prisoners, they wait, pray and wait. And the enslaved of Norway, Holland, Belgium, China, France, they too, await the day of deliberation, as do all others under the heel of the tyrant and cruel foe.

Also among the waiting are the mothers, fathers, and others of the beloved, whose every interest is centered upon the day when peace shall bring its happy reunions. In all the over-run countries, as well, millions await the coming of the liberators — and liberators they surely will be! There is no waiting, however, upon the part of those who daily plan and fight. Theirs is a twenty-four-hour schedule. No sacrifice on our part can possibly surpass theirs. We, too, must work, have faith, and back the attack with all that we have and are. They who wait bank on us.

The morale of those who wait must have assurance. Those who wait have come from "Happy Land" — where peace once reigned. It must reign again! It's what we all do now that counts. How can we "break faith" with those who now await the dawn of a better day? Or with those who now lie silently in soil consecrated to eternal freedom?

Tomorrow Mr. Adams will talk on the subject: "Love Does So Much."

**Out Of The Past**

From the Files of the Star and Sentinel and The Gettysburg Times

**FIFTY YEARS AGO**  
Local Miscellany: A delegation of Confederates from Fishersville, Virginia, arrived here today for a two days' visit. Captain Long has been engaged to act as guide.

It is rumored in case Mr. Duncan shall be elected State Senator, that Edward A. Weaver, Esq., will be appointed District Attorney.

About 75 teachers and pupils of the Bryn Mawr public schools visited the battlefield on Friday. They stopped at the McClellan House.

Streets are being opened through the large triangular field adjoining lands of the Seminary.

Did you see the attraction in E. S. Faber's show window?

Don't forget to go to the races at Hanover on Thursday. Fifteen horses have been entered.

At a meeting of the Christ church congregation Monday evening, it was resolved to apply the \$1,465 left to the congregation by Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Elcheberger to the purchase of a new pipe organ as a memorial to the deceased. The present organ which is nearly worn out was the gift of the late George Smyser many years ago.

The thanks of Corporal Skelly Post are herewith extended to the G. A. Band, Prof. Pitzer's Singing Class and all others who assisted the Post in Memorial services May 27th and May 30th, 1894.

**Pastor Elected:** On Sunday the congregation of the St. James Lutheran church elected a pastor to succeed the Rev. Dr. Joel Swartz. Two hundred and forty-two votes were cast and of that number three more than two-thirds were for the Rev. Augustus A. Steck, son of the Rev. Daniel Steck, the predecessor of Dr. Swartz.

**Seminary Commencement:** The annual commencement of the Seminary occurred last week. On Sunday the baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. M. Valentine, chairman of the Faculty.

Thursday evening the regular graduating exercises were held in Christ church. Dr. Valentine delivered diplomas to the graduates, among whom were Harry Anstadt, York; Stanley Billheimer, Gettysburg; S. Gring Hefelbower, Newville; William W. Hess, Gettysburg; William G. Siffer, Rohrerstown, Md.

**Memorial Day:** The parade moved from the Center Square promptly at 1:30 o'clock. In line were: The Grand Army Band, Patriotic Sons of America, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Ladies' Aid Society, Sons of Veterans, Corporal Skelly Post and ex-soldiers. Sergeant Jacob Kitzmiller was chief marshal and was assisted by John M. Minnigh, Harry Young and Robert C. Miller.

The ritual at the Cemetery was read by Joseph Riggs, Josephus Mills, William B. Rupp, Thaddeus Felty and Samuel H. Eicholtz.

The graves were then thickly strewn with beautiful flowers by the public school children and the comrades. At the rostrum the oration was given by Hon. Jonathan P. Dolliver, Representative of the Port Dodge, Iowa, district in Congress. The prayer was offered by the Rev. T. P. Ege, after which Hon. Edward McPherson introduced the orator as a native of the State of West Virginia. Mr. Dolliver spoke for thirty minutes and charmed his audience by one of the most striking orations ever delivered at Gettysburg. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Hugh W. Gilchrist.

**Personal Mention:** Horace Biele, of Pittsburgh, spent the week with his parents, Prof. and Mrs. P. M. Biele.

The Hon. J. A. Tawney, of Minnesota, spent Decoration Day with John M. Blocher.

The faculty of the Academy of Fine Arts, of Philadelphia, has awarded the second of the Charles Toppan prizes to Charles M. Young, of this place. His picture was called "The Noonday Rest." The drawing received first consideration. The prize was \$100.

William F. Hill, son of Dr. J. L. Hill, after an absence of fourteen years, is home on a visit. He has been in New Mexico, Texas and Colorado.

Mrs. Greenbury W. Weaver spent several days last week with friends at Westminster.

Miss Margaret McClean has returned from her visit to Allentown.

Miss Carrie Enders who has been visiting Miss Margaret Herbst, has returned to her home in York.

Mr. Nicholas Wierman has been chosen fireman at the College steam plant in place of J. R. Bayly, resigned and removed to Alexandria, Virginia.

William Livers is home from New York spending a few days.

Mrs. Frank Fischer, of Easton, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Pickling.

Mr. Robert S. Browning, Dr. and Mrs. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Andrew Woods, of Washington, D. C., and Senator McFarlane, of S. Dakota, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Sherry on Decoration Day.

George D. Reynolds, Esq., of St. Louis, and his wife, were in town one day last week. He is a prominent attorney and has just completed a term as U. S. District-Attorney for

**ELECTIONS IN THREE STATES HOLD INTEREST**

By JACK BELL  
Associated Press Staff Writer  
With the fourth term possibility cited as an issue, voters chose between Democratic and Republican nominees in two New York city Congressional elections today as New Mexico citizens nominated governorship candidates and Tennessee Democrats picked national convention delegates.

The fourth term question was brought into New York's 11th district Congressional race by Ellsworth B. Buck, Republican opposing Thomas B. Cantwell, Democratic and American Labor party nominee, for the seat made vacant by the death of Rep. James A. O'Leary, Democrat.

In a district where the usual winning Democratic margin of about 20,000 votes was cut to about 9,000 in 1942, Buck has asserted that the most dangerous of what he called "steps on the unhappy road to dictatorship" would be "the continued re-election of one man for president." Endorsing a fourth term, Cantwell praised the administration's policies.

**Chavez Asks Cleanup**  
This race attracted much more attention than a similar contest in the Fourth district, where William G. Nolan, Republican, opposed John J. Rooney, nominee of the Democratic and American Labor parties. The Fourth district ordinarily is Democratic by more than 10,000 votes.

As New Mexico voters exercised their franchise, Senator Chavez (D., N. M.) declared that if the "real Democrats" of the state do not clean house "the Republicans will."

Chavez commended intra-party opposition to Governor John J. Dempsey, opposed by Mrs. Edna Peterson, Albuquerque housewife, in his bid for renomination. Nominations for two Congress at large posts, as well as a full state ticket, were at stake in the voting.

Tennessee Democrats gathered to pick that state's 26-vote slate of convention delegates and to select 12 Presidential electors without any outward storm signals that have marked similar meetings in other southern states. The delegates were expected to be instructed to vote for a fourth term, with the possibility that Gov. Prentice Cooper might be advanced as a Vice Presidential candidate.

**Endorse Gillette**  
Iowa Democrats gave Senator Guy Gillette a thumping endorsement in his bid for renomination yesterday. He had a lead of almost four to one over Ernest J. Seemann when nearly a third of the precincts had reported. Gillette will run against Gov. Bourke B. McKenlooper, unopposed for the GOP state nomination.

Lt. Gov. Robert D. Blue, seeking the Iowa Republican nomination for governor, likewise was far ahead of his nearest rival, Henry W. Burma. With returns from 757 of 2,463 precincts Blue had 31,925 votes to 19,215 for Burma.

Two of the eight Republican representatives running for renomination in Iowa, Fred C. Gilchrist and Henry O. Talle, were trailing opponents.

**CUT PRODUCTION OF ROMANIA OIL**

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 6 (AP)—The productive capacity of Romania's Ploesti oil refineries has been slashed to less than 25 per cent of normal as a result of the last five Allied attacks on the vital German fuel sources, Allied officials estimated Monday.

A total of 4,500 tons of bombs have been rained down on the rich oil region in those five raids, which took place between May 5-31.

The refining plants have been so badly smashed, reconnaissance photographs reveal, that only one remains capable of any considerable production. Before the current series of raids Ploesti had been attacked in June, 1942, and August, 1943.

It is estimated here that the Ploesti oilfields in April of this year were capable of producing oil at the rate of about 9,000,000 tons annually. Now it is doubtful if they produce at the rate of 2,000,000 tons. Aerial photos show great oil tanks with their tops ripped open like tin cans, while important distillation and cracking plants have been heavily damaged.

The three major refineries which were working before the latest attacks are now inactive.

**HANGS FROM TREE**

Greensburg, Pa., June 6 (AP)—The body of Charles Bogdan, 57, of Slickville, Westmoreland county, was found hanging from a tree. State Police reported Sunday. They said \$700 was found in Bogdan's clothing.

the Eastern District of Missouri. He is a son of the Rev. Dr. William M. Reynolds, deceased, formerly Professor of Latin in Pennsylvania College and was born in this town.

**The Almanac**  
JUNE  
June 7—Sun rises 5:29; sets 8:28.  
Moon rises 9:28 p. m.  
June 8—Sun rises 5:29; sets 8:29.  
Moon rises 10:25 p. m.  
MOON PHASES  
June 6—Full moon.  
June 13—Last quarter.  
June 20—New moon.  
June 28—First quarter.

**General Clark Is "Father Of Year"**

New York, June 6 (AP)—Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, whose Fifth Army troops took Rome, was designated "Father of the Year" Monday, the National Fathers' Day committee announced.

General Clark was notified of the honor by a cable sent to Rome signed by Alvin Austin, executive director of the Fathers' Day committee. Fathers' Day will be observed June 18.

"For your triumphant capture of Rome," the cable said, "for your gallant inspiration to the victorious American Fifth Army in this heroic achievement, for your being the first Allied commander to bring liberation to a Nazi-enslaved European capital, we proudly designate you 'father of the year' and award you our Eisenhower Medal, so named as this year's Fathers Day salute to our fighting dads."

**New York Cop Gets Degree In Chemistry**

New York, June 6 (AP)—For the past four years Police Patrolman William Fox has pounded his beat on the midnight to 8 a. m. shift and spent the daytime hours at the Columbia University chemistry laboratories.

Result of his double duty—the Ph.D. degree in chemistry will be awarded to Patrolman Fox at commencement exercises today, his thesis being entitled "Equilibrium Relationships Between Fluid Interfaces: The System of Methylene Iodine-Water-Air."

**MILDRED NAUGLE IS WED SUNDAY**

Miss Mildred Marie Naugle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Naugle, Orrtanna, and Chester Linden Ballard, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester L. Ballard, Orrtanna, formerly of Washington, D. C., were united in marriage Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Thurmont United Brethren church.

The double-ring ceremony was performed by the Rev. Ivan G. Naugle, pastor of the church and brother of the bride, assisted by Dr. Davis, Waynesboro.

The church was decorated with palms, lighted candles and baskets of cut flowers. The altar was banked with laurel and white peonies.

Mrs. Ballard was attired in a gown of sheer white nylon voile fitted at the waist with full skirt and short train. Her cap was of lilies of the valley and tiny sweetheart rosebuds and formed in the back to tie in a large white ribbon bow with streamers. She wore a single strand of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride carried a white Bible centered with roses with streamers of sweetheart roses.

**Sister Attendant**  
The bride was given in marriage by her brother, George W. Naugle, Gettysburg.

Mrs. Wilbur H. Corban, Alexandria, Virginia, sister of the bride was the matron of honor. She wore a gown of pastel blue and carried an arm bouquet of pink rosebuds, ferns and baby's breath tied with a

pink ribbon. Miss Faye Slonaker, Washington, the maid of honor, wore a gown of sheer pastel pink and carried a similar bouquet of flowers tied with a blue ribbon.

Ira K. Naugle, Orrtanna, brother of the bride, was the best man. The ushers, were James Phaff, Washington, D. C., and Wendell Naugle, Orrtanna, brother of the bride.

Mrs. Ivan G. Naugle gave a brief recital preceding the ceremony playing "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life," "Chapel in the Mountains," and "Hearts and Flowers." Mrs. Ira K. Naugle sang "I Love You Truly" and "O Perfect Love."

The bride graduated from Fairfield high school and attended Thompson Business college, York.

The bridegroom attended Hyattsville high school, Maryland, and Stoney Brook Prep. Long Island, New York, previously to his enlistment in the U. S. Coast Guard which he served for two years as a fireman first class. Since his honorable discharge last August he has been employed by the Gulf company, Chambersburg.

Following the ceremony a reception for about 100 guests was held in the church basement.

After a brief wedding trip of unannounced destination the couple will reside in an apartment at the home of the bridegroom's parents at Orrtanna.

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Ivy William Duggan of Georgia, director of the Southern Division of the Agriculture adjustment agency, was nominated by President Roosevelt Monday to be governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

**TWO MORE JAP SHIPS BAGGED; 20 IN 2 DAYS**

By WILLIAM PHIPPS  
Associated Press War Editor  
Destruction of Japan's dwindling seapower mounted today with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's announcement of the sinking of a destroyer and a freighter—losses which boosted the enemy's total to 20 ships reported in two days.

Liberator bombers, blasting the Philippines, potted the Japanese destroyer off Halmahera and the freighter was bagged by attack planes in New Guinea waters. Other planes from MacArthur's command left a second enemy destroyer dead in the water and damaged two other supply ships.

**Changsha Imperiled**  
The Navy announced yesterday had sent six transports and 10 cargo vessels to the bottom of the Pacific and Navy planes got two more in the Truk area.

In land fighting, meantime, six

Japanese columns tightened on Changsha, key city on the Hankow-Canton railway in China's Hunan province. Hunan's governor, Gen. Hsueh Yueh, said "the fate of the nation depends upon the outcome of the present battle."

In the southwest Pacific, American invaders of Blak Island in the Scouten group off Dutch New Guinea outflanked the Japanese defenders and cut in on the Mokmer airfield from two directions. Nineteen enemy planes were added to the 30 announced as destroyed in this theater yesterday.

Bitter fighting for Japan's North Burma base on Myitkyina continued with Allies pressing their offensive, inside and outside the town.

Moscow, June 6 (AP)—Erie Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, has told Soviet trade leaders there admittedly is a "gulf" between the economic ideologies of the USSR and the United States, but "bridges of practical cooperation can be thrown across it."

**FOR SALE**

On the Mt. Hope road leading off the Fairfield road, at 2 o'clock, Saturday, June 10th, the following:

Black horse, leader; black mare, offside worker; bay horse, offside worker; mower, corn planter; three-horse plow, 18-tooth-harrow, grain binder, wagon, corn plow, gears, single and double trees, chickens, ducks, geese; Buick coupe in running condition.

H. M. WINGERT  
E. D. Stull, Auct.



**YES!**

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# Large Invasion Air Armada Is 'Miracle'

By JAMES J. STREIBIG  
Associated Press Aviation Editor  
America built in about two years a winged fury which has now been sent into support of the Allied invasion.

The speed in assembling such a force rivals in awesomeness aerial might itself, an air force like of which had not been dreamed before Munich or since, except in the United States.

Hitler smashed into Poland with but 1,500 planes, executed the rway campaign with fewer than 100, and pushed through the Lowlands with something over 3,000. When it came Hitler's turn to decide, those figures were dwarfed by the Allied armada, a flying fighting force which counted planes by the tens of thousands, planes which did fly faster and hit harder than anything the Nazis ever built, planes which came from 40,000 factories and many millions of workers.

"Plans, No Planes"

The United States entered the war, as Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces, said, "with plans but no planes." Of the 3,000 Army airplanes available on December 6, 1941, only 1,157 were suited to combat service. Actually, none of them could stay in the air against 1944 models.

In a matter of hours on December 7, 1941, the Japanese reduced combat-suited aircraft total to 10, and for some time thereafter little did it down still further before near-perfect production began to swing.

The Army's only fighter then in mass production was the P-40 Warhawk, a sturdy plane lacking in performance but which then carried in improved models, still carrying a sizable responsibility.

Bombing was done principally by the C and D models of the B-17 Flying Fortress, the B-25 Mitchell, and the A-20 Havoc. Also in service in small numbers were the B-24 Liberator, the B-26 Marauder and the A-24 Dauntless.

Had Few Ships

The B-17 had first been flown 15 years earlier, at about the time the B-24 was started on the B-24-Beggs readied for action at the time Pearl Harbor were the P-38 Lightning, an extremely versatile, high performance fighter; the P-39 Airacobra, which yielded two years later to a much improved version; the P-47 Thunderbolt, high flying fighter which did not get into the war until after the war began, and the P-51 Mustang, rated by many as the world's best single-engine fighter.

Literally dozens of other warcraft are on drafting boards, but few them have passed the Army's design requirements.

Variety in aircraft was sacrificed for production.

85,946 Planes In 1943

About 19,000 airplanes were built in 1941. The 1943 total was 85,946, the weight of each plane was nearly double that of the pre-war model.

The early 1944 rate of production was around 110,000 a year with a still greater average weight.

The Army's plans called for pilots to do other crewmen to fly those airplanes. Only 696 pilots were graduated in 1941; the total for 1943 was 10,000. In 1944 the Army turned out 601 navigators and 310 bombardiers, but no aerial gunners or ground technicians. The Air Forces training Command graduated 13,398 navigators, 13,998 bombardiers, 398 aerial gunners, 513,333 technicians and 18,850 others in various assignments in 1943.

Those figures are a simple story how America built for war while fighting one. During those two years, newly produced planes and air crews were rushed to battle in the Pacific, in Africa and Europe.

First U. S. War Flight

The first American fliers in merican planes to enter the air war over Europe flew in six A-20 Havocs with a British formation on April 1942. Six weeks later came the first all-American raid—an attack on the Rouen rail yards by a dozen B-17's. The Fortresses saw nine such missions before losing a plane.

Less than a year later the United States Eighth Air Force was able to send over a flight of 100 heavy bombers, and in another nine months offensives were 10 times that size. A few months more and the bombers and their escorting fighters totaled 2,000.

The pre-invasion air war had, in addition to production and personnel, another major phase—logistics, his was in two parts, the bulk supply problem, on which all hopes for final triumph rested, and the need problem. Airplanes solved both.

Drive Sub From Sea

Land and carrier-based air patrols rove the submarine out of sea lanes jammed with cargo vessels. The Army Air Transport Command and the Navy Air Transport Service covered some 200,000 miles of routes, guiding airways as they went, flying with the regularity of domestic airlines and the daring of pioneers, they delivered millions of pounds of vital materials on schedules figured in hours instead of weeks.

The Eighth Bomber Command went into business on Aug. 17, 1942. United States participation in the

# General George C. Marshall



General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, was in his Washington office all night awaiting the official announcement from General Eisenhower. He knew the D-Day hour and was the first to give the news to newspapermen in the capital.

# Prove Looting Of Statue In Abbey

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 6 (AP)—The theft of a costly altar statue from the Benedictine abbey at Cassino for Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering has been proven by an order of the day issued on May 28 by Lt. Gen. Richard Heidrich, commander of the German First Parachute division, an official Allied source said today.

The order said: "I have sent a deputation to the Reichsmarshal. The deputation took with them as a present from the division to the Reichsmarshal, a costly altar statue taken from the Cassino abbey by one battalion of the Third Parachute Regiment. The Reichsmarshal received our delegation in Berlin on May 25. He evinced great pleasure at the gift of the First Parachute division."

The Allied source said that while it was long known that Goering's art collection has been enriched by loot from conquered lands this is the "first case on which we have evidence of his looting objects from a sacred building."

air war over Europe had been little more than a token up to that time, and even thereafter it grew but slowly. Not until Jan. 27, 1943, did an American force strike at a target in Germany proper—Wilhelmshaven—and not until more than a year later, Feb. 3, 1944, were American planes seen over Berlin.

Mighty Expansion

The two years of preparation were followed by a mighty expansion in activity.

The December, 1943, volume of bombs dropped by the Eighth Air Force was 12,000 tons—a third as much as had been dropped in the preceding 16 months. Thereafter the totals spiraled upward.

If Berlin had not seen Yankee planes, they were familiar in plenty of other cities—Bremen, Emden, Schweinfurt, Hannover, Paris, Antwerp, Trondheim, St. Nazaire, and even Gdynia in the Polish Corridor.

The objective of the American Air Forces, stated officially after the Casablanca conference, was:

"To accomplish the progressive destruction of the German military, industrial and economic systems to a point where the capacity for armed resistance is fatally weakened."

The plan for reaching the objective was:

First, hit vulnerable targets to slow the Nazi fighter plane production program, then as momentum gathered to beat down the German Air Force itself and thus lay open the whole German war production, transportation and stores.

Standing in the way of the objective were the German Air Force itself, a formidable though not too numerous force; a highly developed system of ground defenses and detection devices, the size of the undertaking, and the distances to targets.

Added to the skill of Nazi pilots and the speed and power of Nazi planes was an unending string of new and strange devices—aerial bombs, rocket guns, robot planes.

The American Air Force, working in close coordination with the British, met every new German threat, and by the late winter of 1943-44 appeared to have made a great stride in reducing Germany's ability to wage war.

Meanwhile, in what was clearly a step toward invasion, the United States Ninth Air Force was moved from the Middle East and Asia to Britain, where it was reorganized and expanded. It was assigned the task of knocking down the German defending air forces in the early stages of invasion.

# WASHINGTON WAR OFFICES BUSY BEEHIVE

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Key offices of the War department were fully manned and working feverishly when the long awaited invasion of Europe began early today.

General George C. Marshall, the chief of staff, was in his office continuously since yesterday except for a brief interlude last evening when he went to the Russian embassy to receive from Ambassador Gromyko the Order of Suvorov, first degree—the Soviet Union's highest military decoration.

Frantic Activity

The operations section of the general staff, the signal corps message section and the Military Intelligence division were islands of frantic activity in the otherwise dark vastness of the pentagon building, and officers and messengers scurried through the dim corridor relaying messages between them.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson was not in his office, but the assistant secretary, John J. McCloy came in about 10 p. m. (EWT).

The German broadcasts on the invasion began to bring news reporters and radiomen into the department in the early hours of this morning.

Major General Alexander D. Surles, director of Public Relations, and his deputy, Colonel Stanley J. Grogan, told the waiting reporters about 3:30 a. m., that the announcement was expected at 3:32 o'clock.

Pershing Message

As soon as the news was flashed from General Eisenhower's headquarters duplicate copies of his first communique were distributed in the Pentagon, along with the text of the statement by the General of the Armies John J. Pershing and a background information discussing the general terms of invasion preparations.

The White House was dark, except for the usual points where guards are stationed.

Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information was at his office, helping check on incoming radio reports through the night hours.

GETS EYE-VIEW OF BIG BATTLE ON SEA AND AIR

By GLADWIN HILL  
Associated Press Correspondent  
Representing the Combined American Press

A Marauder Base in England, June 6 (AP)—From the cockpit of one of many hundreds of planes which supported the Allied landing in northern France early this morning I watched a battle royal rage on the sea and in the air.

The fields along the French channel coast were dotted with parachutes of Allied airborne forces who had landed a few minutes before, and interspersed among the parachutes were aircraft—probably gliders.

The first signs of battle were flashed from the channel below, which through the mist and a Naval smoke screen gradually became distinguishable as gun detonations on warships shelling the coast.

Channel Not Jammed

The channel wasn't jammed with shipping, as might have been expected. The channel is a big place, but on every hand there were forces of ships either battering the coast line or bringing up forces to take advantage of breaches.

The aircraft dotting the fields bore the distinctive Allied invasion black and white zebra stripe, which was hurriedly slapped on the aircraft late yesterday.

(A broadcast from Supreme headquarters said the black and white identifying stripes on the planes were one step toward preventing confusion and repetition of such mistakes as Allied gunners firing on friendly planes, as happened in Sicily.)

United Nations convoys are bringing up additional reinforcements to support this initial invasion drive, and thousands of Allied planes are hammering the coast.

Receive Invasion News In Sober Mood

San Francisco, June 6 (AP)—Huge black headlines screamed the word "invasion" on Market street today, but most of those who reached eagerly for the papers—men and women, service people and civilians—were strangely silent and in sober mood.

One elderly woman turned to another. "I'm thinking of the thousands of lives that will be sacrificed," she said. "I can not help but think of it."

There were some shouts of enthusiasm—but not much laughter. A French seaman saw the great "invasion on!" headlines. He gave a yell. He couldn't speak English but he knew what the word meant.

If you're the impatient type, never apply your second coat of nail polish while the first is still wet. Instead apply one coat at night and one the next morning.

# General B. L. Montgomery



General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, hero of the British Eighth Army in North Africa, who is in command of the invasion forces.

# Minesweepers Pave Way For Invasion; Parachutists And Glidermen Are First To Land

By WES GALLAGHER  
Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6 (AP)—American, British and Canadian airborne and seaborne forces landed successfully in northwestern France today in the greatest offensive ever hurled against a hostile shore with the avowed aim of crushing the Nazis and liberating the peoples of Europe by total victory over their German overlords.

The initial landings ranged from 6 to 8:25 a. m., British time (midnight to 2:25 a. m., EWT) with 4,000 ships and several thousand smaller craft taking the troops in. Earlier parachute and glider forces made deep penetrations. British Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was in command of the assaulting troops.

At noon, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons:

According To Plan

"So far, the commanders who are engaged report that everything is proceeding according to plan."

The German radio placed the scene of the landings in Normandy, along a stretch of more than 100 miles of beaches from Le Havre to Cherbourg, and said the Allied aim was to seize those two major ports and airbases of the Normandy peninsula for an offensive of gigantic scope.

Supreme headquarters kept silent on the locations, to exploit to the fullest whatever element of tactical surprise the Allies may have gained.

A superior officer at supreme headquarters said frankly he did not know yet what amount of surprise there was, but Allied Air Forces were in control of the skies over the channel and the coast, despite unfavorable flying weather.

If the Germans were correct about the locations, the Allied plan apparently was to seize the Cherbourg peninsula and make Normandy the initial beachhead for a drive up the Seine valley to Paris.

First To Broadcast

The German radio began broadcasting a constant stream of invasion flashes almost as soon as the first troops landed, and continued with extensive reports of the gigantic Naval and air bombardments that covered the assault.

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"Under the command of General Eisenhower, Allied Naval forces supported by strong air forces began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

A high officer explained that General Eisenhower had kept resolutely silent until he was absolutely certain the landings had "taken hold."

Many Feints

It was disclosed that a number of unannounced feints had taken place in the pre-invasion period, so that the Germans would not know when the real blow was coming.

It came this morning as the climax of 96 hours of constant heavy air bombardment which reached a crescendo at H-Hour.

Warships of both the British and United States Navies, including British and American battleships, hurled shells into the coastal defenses which the Germans have been building for four years. The Germans acknowledged that this fire was tremendous and that it had set the whole bay of the Seine area afire.

The parachutists and glidermen went in after a personal farewell from General Eisenhower. The Germans said they landed at Caen and made deep penetrations at many points, with at least four British parachute divisions employed besides the Americans and Canadians.

German Fliers Slow

Great flotillas of minesweepers led the way to the beaches for the Allied ground troops, and the sweeping operation alone was described by

# Pope Appears On Vatican Balcony

New York, June 6 (AP)—Pope Pius XII was "out on the balcony of the window of the Vatican this morning looking on St. Peter's Square," Godfrey Talbot, British radio correspondent in Italy, reported Monday.

"Crowds of people had gathered in front of St. Peter's beneath the Vatican walls—you'd think that it was London with British soldiers passing through on Victory day."

"The whole scene is absolutely beyond belief. People are shouting: 'We've been waiting for you so long—thank God you've come at last.'"

CBS recorded the broadcast.

# YANKEE NAVY SHELLS COAST

BY LEWIS HAWKINS  
With Allied Naval Forces, June 6 (AP)—The United States Navy struck the beaches of western Europe today with torrents of shells in shepherding the army's invasion troops onto the hostile coast, scared and pitted by thousands of aerial bombs.

Warship guns fired an ear-trying prelude before the swarms of homely hybrid landing craft broke away from the shelter of the convoys to begin the first critical showdown on the beaches.

This bombardment was a combined chorus from the cannon of several navies, but British warships spoke the loudest because there were more of them.

The immensely hazardous and complicated job of taking the soldiers across the last yards of the moat to Hitler's fortress found American soldiers, and American landing craft by the hundreds carrying the foot-soldiers ashore.

The untold hundreds of strange and wonderful craft would have caused the eyes of John Paul Jones to pop wide open.

In an amazingly ordered confusion came the whole flat-bottomed "Elsie" family laden with fighting men, guns, tanks, shells, field rations, hypodermics, radio sets, bandages, trucks and the other bewildering baggage of combat.

ships in all my life."

He and others said there was "lots of shooting going on" at the beaches but the troops got ashore well and many of the fighter planes did not even have to fire their guns.

A high officer at Allied headquarters described the landings as actually the third phase of the battle to crush Hitler, the first having been the gigantic air assault and the second the offensive in Italy.

The air assault hit a new high today, with constant streams of bombers of every description dumping repeated loads on the chosen coastal area from which French patriots had been warned by Allied radios to withdraw at least to a depth of 35 kilometers (22 miles).

Look To Underground

While the French thus were warned away from the immediate attack area, an Allied officer at headquarters declared, "We have high hopes of the underground in France which we have aided so long."

General Eisenhower broadcast during the morning an announcement to the peoples of western Europe, telling them of the landings and declaring, "All patriots, young and old, will have a part to play in the liberation."

He urged against premature uprisings, however, saying "Be patient. Prepare. Wait until I give you the signal."

Eisenhower also issued an order of the day to his forces, telling them: "You are about to embark on a great crusade. The eyes of the world are upon you and the hopes and prayers of all liberty-loving peoples go with you. . . . Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well-trained, well-equipped and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely. . . ."

"I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than full victory."

Weather Unsettled

The channel weather was somewhat unsettled, but sun broke through occasionally, and the wind had moderated.

Allied sources said the parachutists dropped through low clouds, while the Germans complained that in some places dummies had been hoisted over to confuse the ground defenses.

An Associated Press correspondent, who flew over the scene in a B-26 bomber reported he saw hundreds of parachutes and gliders on the ground.

While making no effort to minimize the scope of the onslaughts, the Germans made their expected claims to have wiped out many of the airborne troops and to have scored hits on numerous warships and transports at sea. All these claims were without confirmation.

Nazis Call Reserves

The Germans said their emergency reserves already had gone into action.

Fighter pilots who returned from covering the first invasion waves said things already seemed well organized on the beaches.

"There was a hell of a lot of armored stuff on the beach that looked like tanks," said a Canadian flier. "I've never seen so many

# Chronology Of Invasion Day

(By The Associated Press)

12:37 A. M. (Eastern War Time)—German news agency Transocean broadcasts that Allied invasion has begun.

1:00 A. M.—German DNB agency broadcasts Le Havre being bombarded violently and German naval craft fighting Allied landing craft off coast.

1:56 A. M.—Calais radio says "This is D-day."

2:31 A. M.—Spokesman from Gen. Eisenhower in broadcast from London warns people of European invasion coast that "a new phase of the Allied air offensive has begun" and orders them to move 22 miles inland.

3:29 A. M.—Berlin radio says "First center of gravity is Caen," big city at base of Normandy peninsula.

3:32 A. M.—Supreme headquarters, Allied expeditionary force, announces that Allied armies began landing on northern coast of France.

3:40 A. M.—SHAEF announces Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery is in command of assault army comprising Americans, British, Canadians.

3:42 A. M.—Berlin says heavy Allied warships are shelling Le Havre and parachute troops are floating down on Normandy.

4: A. M.—Supreme Headquarters says a number of feints preceded invasion.

4:07 A. M.—Germans say Allies were reinforced at dawn at the mouth of the Seine near Le Havre.

4:47 A. M.—French patriots warned to evacuate areas 22 miles bordering coasts to escape aerial bombardment.

5:35 A. M.—Berlin reports strong air attacks on Dieppe; says cruiser and landing boat have been sunk off Cherbourg.

5:49 A. M.—Enemy says four British divisions landed between Le Havre and Cherbourg.

5:50 A. M.—U. S. battleships and Marines participating.

6:24 A. M.—Prime Minister, Churchill, says 4,000 ships and several thousand lesser craft formed probably world's greatest invasion armada: "Everything proceeding according to plan"

7:03 A. M.—German destroyers and E-boats rushing into operational area and "no doubt are being dealt with," headquarters says. H-hour announced as between 6 and 8 a. m. British time (midnight and 2 a. m., EWT).

7:08 A. M.—Allied landing forces establish beachheads and are advancing inland, aerial pictures show. RAF bombers attacked Osnabruck, Germany. Air Ministry announces.

7:24 A. M.—Swedish reporters in Berlin report dozen landings with main attack toward Caen.

7:32 A. M.—Supreme Headquarters announces beachhead secured and dug in.

8:01 A. M.—Germans announce Allied landing on channel islands of Guernsey and Jersey, say Allied tanks land at Arranches midway between Cherbourg and Le Havre; Allies incessantly employing assault boats off Oystreham.

8:10 A. M.—Paris radio says battle in Normandy "seems to be gaining depth."

8:34 A. M.—Berlin reports "fierce fighting going on everywhere" with Nazi counterattacks in progress.

9:10 A. M.—Big channel guns on French coast fire on Dover.

9:15 A. M.—11,000 Allied planes bomb and strafe miles of Normandy coast.

9:20 A. M.—Marshal Petain broadcasts to Frenchmen to avoid reprisals.

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# Huge Invasion Air Armada Is Yank "Miracle"

By JAMES J. STREIB

Associated Press Aviation Editor  
America built in about two years the winged fury which has now been flung into support of the Allied invasion.

The speed in assembling such a vast force rivals in awesomeness the Aerial might itself, an air force the like of which had not been dreamed before Munich or since, except in the United States.

Hitler smashed into Poland with about 1,500 planes, executed the Norway campaign with fewer than 1,000, and pushed through the Lowlands with something over 3,000.

When it came Hitler's turn to defend, those figures were dwarfed by the Allied armada, a flying fighting force which counted planes by the tens of thousands, planes which could fly faster and hit harder than anything the Nazis ever built, planes which came from 40,000 factories and many millions of workers.

"Plans, No Planes"  
The United States entered the war, as Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air Forces, said, "with plans but no planes."

Of the 3,000 Army airplanes available on December 6, 1941, only 1,157 were suited to combat service. Actually, none of them could stay in the air against 1944 models.

In a matter of hours on December 7, 1941, the Japanese reduced our combat-suitable aircraft total to 800, and for some time thereafter whittled it down still further before American production began to swing up.

The Army's only fighter then in mass production was the P-40 Warhawk, a sturdy plane lacking in performance but which carried and, in improved models, still carries a sizable responsibility.

Bombing was done principally by the C and D models of the B-17 Flying Fortress, the B-25 Mitchell and the A-20 Havoc. Also in service in small numbers were the B-24 Liberator, the B-26 Marauder and the A-24 Dauntless.

Had Few Ships

The B-17 had first been flown six years earlier, at about the time work was started on the B-24. Being ready for action at the time of Pearl Harbor were the P-38 Lightning, an extremely versatile, high performance fighter; the P-39 Airacobra, which yielded two years later to a much improved version; the P-47 Thunderbolt, high flying slugger which did not get into the air until after the war began, and the P-51 Mustang, rated by many the world's best single-engine fighter.

Literally dozens of other warcraft were on drafting boards, but few of them have passed the Army's rigid requirements.

Variety in aircraft was sacrificed to production.

85,946 Planes in 1943

About 19,000 airplanes were built in 1941. The 1943 total was 85,946, and the weight of each plane was nearly double that of the pre-war model.

The early 1944 rate of production was around 110,000 a year with a still greater average weight.

The Army's plans called for pilots and other crewmen to fly those airplanes. Only 696 pilots were graduated in 1941; the total for 1943 was 65,000. In 1941 the Army turned out 601 navigators and 310 bombardiers, but no aerial gunners or ground technicians. The Air Forces Training Command graduated 13,783 navigators, 13,998 bombardiers, 81,398 aerial gunners, 513,333 technicians and 18,850 others in various classifications in 1943.

Those figures are a simple story of how America built for war while fighting one. During those two years, newly produced planes and air crews were rushed to battle in the Pacific, in Africa and Europe.

First U. S. War Flight

The first American fliers in American planes to enter the air war over Europe flew in six A-20 Havocs with a British formation on April 7, 1942. Six weeks later came the first all-American raid—an attack on the Rouen rail yards by a dozen unescorted B-17's. The Fortresses flew nine such missions before losing a plane.

Less than a year later the United States Eighth Air Force was able to send over a flight of 100 heavy bombers, and in another nine months the offensives were 10 times that large. A few months more and the bombers and their escorting fighters totaled 2,000.

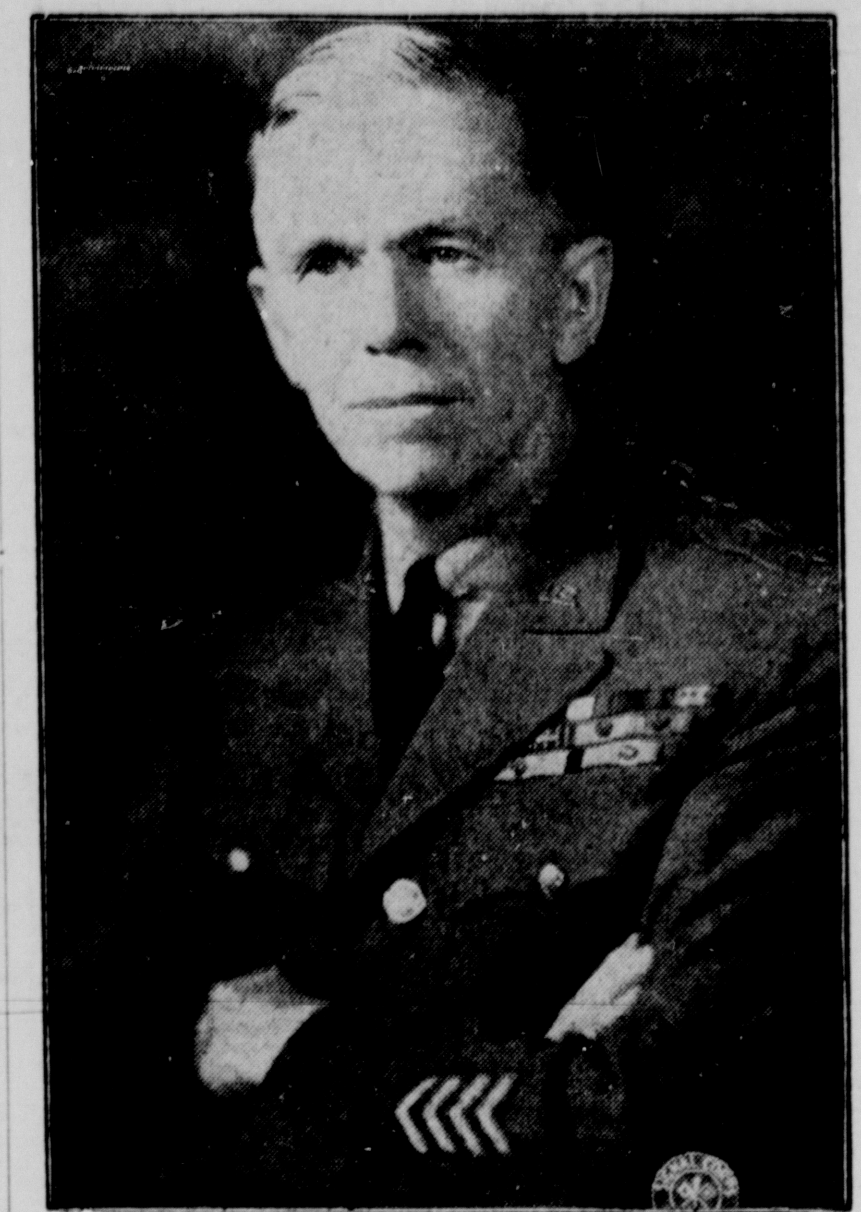
The pre-invasion air war had, in addition to production and personnel, another major phase—logistics. This was in two parts, the bulk supply problem, on which all hopes for final triumph rested, and the speed problem. Airplanes solved both.

Drive Sub From Sea

Land and carrier-based air patrols drove the submarine out of sea lanes jammed with cargo vessels. The Army Air Transport Command and the Navy Air Transport Service covered some 200,000 miles of routes, building airways as they went, flying with the regularity of domestic airlines and the daring of pioneers. They delivered millions of pounds of vital materials on schedules figured in hours instead of weeks.

The Eighth Bomber Command went into business on Aug. 17, 1942. United States participation in the

## General George C. Marshall



General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, was in his Washington office all night awaiting the official announcement from General Eisenhower. He knew the D-day hour and was the first to give the news to newspapermen in the capital.

### Prove Looting Of Statue In Abbey

Allied Headquarters, Naples, June 6 (AP)—The theft of a costly altar statue from the Benedictine abbey at Cassino for Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering has been proven by an order of the day issued on May 28 by Lt. Gen. Richard Heidrich, commander of the German First Parachute division, an official Allied source said today.

The order said: "I have sent a deputation to the Reichsmarshal. The deputation took with them as a present from the division to the Reichsmarshal, a costly altar statue taken from the Cassino abbey by one battalion of the Third Parachute Regiment. The Reichsmarshal received our delegation in Berlin on May 25. He evinced great pleasure at the gift of the First Parachute division."

The Allied source said that while it was long known that Goering's art collection has been enriched by loot from conquered lands this is the "first case on which we have evidence of his looting objects from a sacred building."

air war over Europe had been little more than a token up to that time, and even thereafter it grew but slowly. Not until Jan. 27, 1943, did an American force strike at a target in Germany proper—Wilhelmshaven—and not until more than a year later, Feb. 3, 1944, were American planes seen over Berlin.

Mighty Expansion  
The two years of preparation were followed by a mighty expansion in activity.

The December, 1943, volume of bombs dropped by the Eighth Air Force was 12,000 tons—a third as much as had been dropped in the preceding 16 months. Thereafter the totals spiraled upward.

If Berlin had not seen Yankee planes, they were familiar in plenty of other cities—Bremen, Emden, Wilhelmshaven, Kiel, Vegesack, Schweinfurt, Hannover, Paris, Antwerp, Trondheim, St. Nazaire, and even Gdynia in the Polish Corridor. The objective of the American Air Forces, stated officially after the Casablanca conference, was:

"To accomplish the progressive destruction of the German military, industrial and economic systems to a point where the capacity for armed resistance is fatally weakened."

The plan for reaching the objective was:

First, hit vulnerable targets to slow the Nazi fighter plane production program, then as momentum gathered to beat down the German Air Force itself and thus lay open the whole German war production, transportation and stores.

Standing in the way of the objective were the German Air Force itself, a formidable though not too numerous force; a highly developed system of ground defenses and detection devices, the size of the undertaking, and the distances to targets.

Added to the skill of Nazi pilots and the speed and power of Nazi planes was an unending string of new and strange devices—airborne bombs, rocket guns, robot planes.

The American Air Force, working in close coordination with the British, met every new German threat, and by the late winter of 1943-44 appeared to have made a great stride in reducing Germany's ability to wage war.

Meanwhile, in what was clearly a step toward invasion, the United States Ninth Air Force was moved from the Middle East and Asia to Britain, where it was reorganized and expanded. It was assigned the task of knocking down the German defending air forces in the early stages of invasion.

A drop of your favorite perfume rubbed on the mouthpiece of your telephone is a good trick.

## FDR PREDICTS VICTORY OVER GERMAN REICH

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

Washington, June 6 (AP)—In a speech which made no reference to invasion but was delivered in the certain knowledge that the climactic hour finally had come, President Roosevelt told the nation last night that victory over Germany is certain but "it will be tough and it will be costly."

The President broadcast on the fall of Rome at 8:30 p. m., Eastern War time, about the time United States and Allied forces were jumping off from England for the air and water push across the channel. Now that the invasion has been announced, he may avail himself of the regular Tuesday afternoon (4 p. m.) news conference to say more.

Seemed Preoccupied

To many listeners here it seemed that the Chief Executive was extraordinarily preoccupied last night, that his comment on the accomplishments in Italy was designed more to point them up as prelude to what was to come than to extol the victory already won.

Having in mind the fact that Berlin and Tokyo remain as Axis capitals he summed up the capture of the Italian capital by saying "one up and two to go."

"Our victory comes at an excellent time," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "while our Allied forces are poised for another strike at western Europe—and while armies of other Nazi soldiers nervously await our assault. And our gallant Russian allies continue to make their power felt more and more."

To this, however, he hastened to add that while the Germans have "suffered heavy losses" these have not been "great enough to cause collapse."

Victory Is Ahead

"Germany has not yet been driven to surrender," he said, "Germany has not yet been driven to the point where she will be unable to recommence world conquest a generation hence."

"Therefore the victory still lies some distance ahead. That distance will be covered in due time—have no fear of that. But it will be tough and it will be costly."

To many here his words had the ring of a reaffirmation of the Allied intention to press the war to complete victory over Germany despite the statement by Pope Pius last week that such a purpose would prolong the fighting.

To the people of Italy he held forth the suggestion that their country should seek a peaceful place in the family of nations as a "great mother nation" sending its sons to people many other lands, rather than seek expansion by aggression.

### General Eisenhower At English Post

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6 (AP)—As the battle opening the western front in northern France began, General Dwight D. Eisenhower occupied a lonely post on this side of the channel.

After inspecting parachute troops before they went into the fray, the director of history's great amphibious strike stood on the roof of a house watching the huge air armadas roar across the channel.

A drop of your favorite perfume rubbed on the mouthpiece of your telephone is a good trick.

## WASHINGTON WAR OFFICES BUSY BEEHIVE

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Key offices of the War department were fully manned and working feverishly when the long awaited invasion of Europe began early today.

General George C. Marshall, the chief of staff, was in his office continuously since yesterday except for a brief interlude last evening when he went to the Russian embassy to receive from Ambassador Gromyko the Order of Suvorov, first degree—the Soviet Union's highest military decoration.

Frantic Activity  
The operations section of the general staff, the signal corps message section and the Military Intelligence division were islands of frantic activity in the otherwise dark vastness of the pentagon building, and officers and messengers scurried through the dim corridor relaying messages between them.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson was not in his office, but the assistant secretary, John J. McCloy came in about 10 p. m. (EWT).

The German broadcasts on the invasion began to bring news reporters and radiomen into the department in the early hours of this morning.

Major General Alexander D. Surles, director of Public Relations, and his deputy, Colonel Stanley J. Grogan, told the waiting reporters about 3:20 a. m., that the announcement was expected at 3:32 o'clock.

Pershing Message

As soon as the news was flashed from General Eisenhower's headquarters duplicate copies of his first communique were distributed in the Pentagon, along with the text of the statement by the General of the Armies John J. Pershing and a background information discussing the general terms of invasion preparations.

The White House was dark, except for the usual points where guards are stationed.

Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information was at his office, helping check on incoming radio reports through the night hours.

## GETS EYE-VIEW OF BIG BATTLE ON SEA AND AIR

By GLADWIN HILL  
Associated Press Correspondent  
Representing the Combined  
American Press

A Marauder Base in England, June 6 (AP)—From the cockpit of one of many hundreds of planes which supported the Allied landing in northern France early this morning I watched a battle royal rage on the sea and in the air.

The fields along the French channel coast were dotted with parachutes of Allied airborne forces which had landed a few minutes before, and interspersed among the parachutes were aircraft—probably gliders.

The first signs of battle were flashed from the channel below, which through the mist and a Naval smoke screen gradually became distinguishable as gun detonations on warships shelling the coast.

Channel Not Jammed

The channel wasn't "jammed with shipping," as might have been expected. The channel is a big place, but on every hand there were forces of ships either battering the coast line or bringing up forces to take advantage of breaches.

The aircraft dotting the fields bore the distinctive Allied invasion black and white zebra stripe, which was hurriedly slapped on the aircraft late yesterday.

(A broadcast from Supreme headquarters said the black and white identifying stripes on the planes were one step toward preventing confusion and repetition of such mistakes as Allied gunners firing on friendly planes, as happened in Sicily.)

United Nations convoys are bringing additional reinforcements to support this initial invasion drive, and thousands of Allied planes are hammering the coast.

### Receive Invasion News In Sober Mood

San Francisco, June 6 (AP)—Huge black headlines screamed the word "invasion" on Market street today, but most of those who reached eagerly for the papers—men and women, service people and civilians—were strangely silent and in sober mood.

One elderly woman turned to another. "I'm thinking of the thousands of lives that will be sacrificed," she said. "I can not help but think of it."

There were some shouts of enthusiasm—but not much laughter. A French seaman saw the great "invasion on!" headlines. He gave a yell. He couldn't speak English but he knew what the word meant.

If you're the impatient type, never apply your second coat of nail polish while the first is still wet. Instead apply one coat at night and one the next morning.

## General B. L. Montgomery



General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, hero of the British Eighth Army in North Africa, who is in command of the invasion forces.

## Minesweepers Pave Way For Invasion; Parachutists And Glidersmen Are First To Land

By WES GALLAGHER

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6 (AP)—American, British and Canadian airborne and seaborne forces landed successfully in northwestern France today in the greatest offensive ever hurled against a hostile shore with the avowed aim of crushing the Nazis and liberating the peoples of Europe by total victory over their German overlords.

The initial landings ranged from 6 to 8:25 a. m. British time (midnight to 2:25 a. m. EWT) with 4,000 ships and several thousand smaller craft taking the troops in. Earlier parachute and glider forces made deep penetrations. British Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery was in command of the assaulting troops.

At noon, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons:

According To Plan  
"So far, the commanders who are engaged report that everything is proceeding according to plan."

The German radio placed the scene of the landings in Normandy, along a stretch of more than 100 miles of beaches from Le Havre to Cherbourg, and said the Allied aim was to seize those two major ports and airdromes of the Normandy peninsula for an offensive of gigantic scope.

Supreme headquarters kept silent on the locations, to exploit to the fullest whatever element of tactical surprise the Allies may have gained.

A superior officer at supreme headquarters said frankly he did not know yet what amount of surprise there was, but Allied Air Forces were in control of the skies over the channel and the coast despite unfavorable flying weather.

If the Germans were correct about the locations, the Allied plan apparently was to seize the Cherbourg peninsula and make Normandy the initial beachhead for a drive up the Seine valley to Paris.

First To Broadcast

The German radio began broadcasting a constant stream of invasion flashes almost as soon as the first troops landed, and continued with extensive reports of the gigantic Naval and air bombardments that covered the assault.

Allied headquarters, however, kept silent until 9:32 a. m. British time (3:32 a. m. EWT), when the following communique was issued:

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A high officer explained that General Eisenhower had kept resolutely silent until he was absolutely certain the landings had "taken hold."

Many Feints

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German Fliers Slow

Great flotillas of minesweepers led the way to the beaches for the Allied ground troops, and the sweeping operation alone was described by SHAEF as "the largest in history."

The German Air Force reacted very slowly, although a high Allied officer said it had probably 1,750 fighters and 500 bombers it had been hoarding to meet the invasion.

The German Navy was represented only by a few destroyers and E-boats.

The channel was rough and there was a shower of rain at dawn. At Supreme headquarters it was stated that the condition of the sea had caused some great anxiety, but that the troops had gone ashore, even though many were seasick.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that the parachute and glider men had made successful massed airborne landings. He said 4,000 ships and thousands of smaller landing craft took the land forces in.

The Allies have about 11,000 first-line aircraft which they can draw upon as needed, he said.

"The landings on the beaches are proceeding at various points at the present time," Churchill said. "The fire of shore batteries has been largely quelled. . . . obstacles which were constructed in the sea have not proved so difficult as was apprehended."

Churchill called the operation "undoubtedly the most complicated and difficult which has ever occurred."

Swedish correspondents reported from Germany that the Allies had landed at twelve points between the Orne and Iyre rivers with the central assault at Caen, 10 miles inland and at the base of the Cherbourg peninsula. The Germans themselves called Caen the "center of gravity" of the attack.

The Stockholm paper Aftonbladet said: "The attack seems directed against the most heavily defended section of the French coast and aimed directly at Paris."

Admit Deep Penetrations

The German radio called it "a grand style operation" both in area and numbers of troops and admitted Normandy had been penetrated by the airborne troops "in great depth."

There was no confirmation from Allied sources of a rumor that the Caen airfields already had been captured.

While the Allies described German naval activity as negligible, the Germans claimed a furious sea battle had developed off Le Havre between Nazi motor torpedo boats and the invasion fleet.

Low hanging clouds and artificial fog with which the Allied forces covered the landings made it difficult to obtain a clear picture of the great assault.

Weather Unsettled

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The air assault hit a new high today, with constant streams of bombers of every description dumping repeated loads on the chosen coastal area from which French patriots had been warned by Allied radios to withdraw at least to a depth of 35 kilometers (22 miles).

Look To Underground

While the French thus were warned away from the immediate attack area, an Allied officer at headquarters declared, "We have high hopes of the underground in France which we have aided so long."

General Eisenhower broadcast during the morning an announcement to the peoples of western Europe, telling them of the landings and declaring, "All patriots, young and old, will have a part to play in the liberation."

He urged against premature uprisings, however, saying "Be patient. Prepare. Wait until I give you the signal."

Eisenhower also issued an order of the day to his forces, telling them: "You are about to embark on a great crusade. The eyes of the world are upon you and the hopes and prayers of all liberty-loving peoples go with you. . . . Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well-trained, well-equipped and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely. . . ."

"I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than full victory."

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1 to 8 P. M.

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# War's Historic Dates From Nazi Blitzkrieg Of Poland To Invasion Of Continent

1939  
Sept. 1: Germany invades Poland, annexes Danzig.  
Sept. 2: France mobilizes. Italy proclaims neutrality.  
Sept. 3: Britain and France declare war on Germany. Nazis bomb Warsaw.  
Sept. 4: New Zealand and Australia declare war on Germany. United States proclaims neutrality. Fighting begins in front of Maginot line.  
Sept. 10: Canada declares war on Germany.  
Sept. 17: Russian troops strike into eastern Poland.  
Sept. 27: Warsaw surrenders.  
Sept. 28: Germans and Russians partition Poland.  
Nov. 4: President Roosevelt signs neutrality law, repealing arms embargo.  
Nov. 8: Bomb wrecks Munich beer hall just after Hitler leaves.  
Nov. 30: Russia invades Finland.  
Dec. 17: German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee scuttled outside Montevideo harbor after battle with three British cruisers.

1940  
Jan. 16: President Roosevelt recommends further financial aid to Finland.  
Jan. 20: Winston Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, warns Europe's neutrals to join the Allies.  
Feb. 2: Finland, still resisting fiercely, asks Russia for an "honorable peace."  
March 11: Britain discloses she and France ready to aid Finland if requested.  
March 12: Moscow announces treaty ending Russo-Finnish war.  
March 20: Daladier resigns as French Premier and is succeeded by Paul Reynaud, his Finance Minister.  
April 4: Churchill given general supervision over all units of Britain's military and naval strength.  
April 9: Germany invades Norway and Denmark, Denmark giving in but Norway declaring war.  
April 15: British land troops in Norway.  
May 2: Prime Minister Chamberlain admits the Allies have given up fight for southern and central Norway.  
May 10: Hitler, announcing "The hour has come," sends his troops into Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg while Nazi planes bomb northern France. Winston Churchill succeeds Chamberlain as British Prime Minister.  
May 14: Dutch army capitulates. Allied troops battle Germans on Meuse front in Belgium.  
May 19: General Maxime Weygand replaces Gamelin as Allied generalissimo.  
May 28: King Leopold orders the surrender of his Belgian forces, exposing British flank.  
May 29: Under heavy German attack, 400,000 British soldiers begin to escape from Dunkerque. Allies capture Narvik in Norway.  
June 3: German planes bomb Paris.  
June 4: Allies bomb Munich, Frankfurt and the Ruhr.  
June 10: Britain announces evacuation of Norway. Paris government leaves as Germans strike to within 35 miles of city. Italy declares war on Britain and France.  
June 14: Germans march into Paris.  
June 17: Marshal Henri Petain becomes premier and announces French surrender. Great Britain says she will fight alone.  
June 20: French armistice with Germany signed at Compiègne.  
June 24: French armistice with Italy signed.  
June 28: Russia occupies Bessarabia in Romania.  
July 5: Petain severs relations with Great Britain after British navy attacks French warships at Oran.  
July 14: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania annexed by Russia.  
July 19: Hitler offers Britain "last chance" for peace. Britain says "no."  
Aug. 4: German air force begins heavy attack on Britain.  
Aug. 6: Italians invade British Somaliland.  
Aug. 12: Five hundred German planes raid Britain.  
Aug. 19: British withdraw from Somaliland.  
Aug. 20: Britain disclosed agreement to lease naval and air bases in western hemisphere to the United States.  
Aug. 30: Romania forced by Germany to yield half of Transylvania to Hungary.  
Aug. 31: RAF bombers hit center of Berlin for first time.  
Sept. 3: President Roosevelt announces trade of 50 over-sea destroyers to Britain for naval and air base leases in western Atlantic.  
Sept. 6: King Carol abdicates, Romanian throne in favor of son.  
Sept. 7: Heavy night raids on London begin.  
Sept. 16: President Roosevelt signs Selective Service act.  
Sept. 27: Japan joins the Axis, signing 10-year tri-partite pact in Berlin.  
Oct. 3: Neville Chamberlain resigns from Churchill's cabinet, pleading poor health.  
Oct. 4: Hitler and Mussolini meet at Brenner pass. Japanese Premier, 225 U. S. must accept Axis order or face war.

1941  
Jan. 8: U. S. orders citizens to leave the Orient. German troops enter Romania.  
Oct. 18: British disclose repulse of German invasion attempt on Sept. 16.  
Oct. 27: Italy invades Greece.  
Nov. 9: Chamberlain dies.  
Nov. 14: British dig for 1,000 dead and wounded after raid on Coventry.  
Nov. 17: Greeks rout Italians along 100-mile front.  
Nov. 20: Hungary joins Axis.  
Nov. 24: Slovakia follows Hungary.  
Dec. 12: Britain reports Italy's invasion armies in headlong retreat from Egypt; 20,000 prisoners taken.

1942  
Jan. 3: Ireland raided by German bombers.  
Jan. 10: Germany and Russia sign new friendship pact.  
March 1: Bulgaria signs Axis pact; German troops march in.  
March 10: British troops leave Alexandria for Greece.  
March 11: President Roosevelt signs lend-lease bill.  
March 25: Yugoslavia joins Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance.  
March 27: Military coup ousts Yugoslav government which signed Axis pact; 17-year-old Peter enthroned as king.  
March 30: U. S. seizes Axis ships in ports.  
April 6: Germany attacks Yugoslavia and Greece.  
April 17: Germany announces surrender of Yugoslav army.  
April 18: Premier Korizis of Greece commits suicide.  
April 27: Germans take Athens.  
May 10: Rudolf Hess, Hitler aide, lands by parachute in Scotland.  
May 30: Germans attack Crete in first air-borne action.  
May 31: British withdraw from Crete.  
June 14: President Roosevelt freezes Axis credits in U. S.  
June 16: U. S. closes all German consulates.  
June 22: Germany, Italy and Romania declare war on Russia.  
June 25: Finland enters war against Russia.  
July 7: Amreisan naval forces land in Iceland.  
July 13: Britain and Russia pledge joint action against Germany.  
July 24: Japanese troops move into French Indo-China.  
July 25: U. S. and Britain freeze Japanese credits.  
July 26: Japan freezes U. S. British credits. Roosevelt calls Philippine military forces into U. S. service.  
Aug. 14: Rumored Roosevelt-Churchill sea conference confirmed by announcement of eight-point program later known as Atlantic Charter.  
Aug. 25: British and Russian troops invade Iran.  
Oct. 19: State of siege declared in Moscow.  
Nov. 24: Russians begin counter-offensive west of Rostov.  
Dec. 7: Japanese attack Pearl Harbor.  
Dec. 8: U. S. declares war. Japs attack Midway.  
Dec. 10: Japanese land in Philippines. British lose Battleship Prince of Wales and Battle Cruiser Repulse off Malaya.  
Dec. 11: U. S. declares war on Germany and Italy after earlier Axis declarations. Japanese Battleship Haruna sunk by U. S. Army airmen. Japanese landing forces attack Wake.  
Dec. 12: Guam occupied. U. S. Navy takes over French ships in U. S., including Normandie.  
Dec. 16: Germans retreating along entire eastern front.  
Dec. 23: Wake falls after 14-day defense.  
Dec. 25: Hongkong falls.  
Dec. 27: Manila bombed despite declaration it was open city.

1942  
Jan. 1: United Nations pact signed pledging no separate peace with Axis.  
Jan. 2: Japanese occupy Manila.  
Jan. 14: First ship is torpedoed off Atlantic coast.  
Jan. 17: Prime Minister Churchill returns to London after visit to U. S.  
Jan. 21: Five hundred-mile British penetration into Libya checked by Rommel.  
Jan. 23: Rio de Janeiro conference of 21 American republics recommends Axis break.  
Jan. 27: First American troops arrive in Northern Ireland.  
Feb. 1: U. S. Navy raids Gilbert and Marshall islands.  
Feb. 9: French liner Normandie captured by fire.  
Feb. 11: American troops safeguard oil refineries on Dutch islands of Curacao and Aruba in the Caribbean.  
Feb. 15: Singapore surrenders.  
Feb. 27: Great naval battle begins off Java; U. S. loses Cruiser Houston and Destroyer Pope.  
March 9: Japanese overrun Java. Rangoon, Burma's capital, falls.  
March 16: War department announces "considerable numbers" of U. S. troops have arrived in Australia.  
March 17: Gen. George Marshall leads U. S. troops to Australia from Philippines.  
March 21: Japanese begin heavy attacks on Bataan.

1943  
Jan. 1: Fighting ends on Bataan.  
April 3: Announcement says American "Flying Tigers" in China destroy more than 200 Japanese planes.  
April 9: Fighting ends on Bataan.  
April 18: U. S. Army bombers, under Lt. Col James H. Doolittle, raid Tokyo.  
May 6: Corregidor falls.  
May 7: British occupy French island of Madagascar.  
May 9: Gen. MacArthur announces five-day Coral sea battle in which 17 Japanese ships sunk or damaged.  
May 12: Russians launch offensive against Kharkov.  
May 26: Sixth Libyan campaign opens with Axis thrust toward Tobruk.  
May 30: More than 1,000 RAF planes drop 6,000,000 pounds of bombs on Cologne in greatest air attack in history.  
June 3: Japanese bomb Dutch Harbor, Alaska.  
June 5: Japanese naval forces attacking Midway island smashed by American naval and air power in great battle.  
June 11: U. S. and Russia sign mutual aid pact.  
June 12: Japanese land in Aleutians.  
June 18: Churchill comes to United States again.  
June 21: British announce loss of Tobruk.  
June 22: Japanese submarine shells Oregon coast.  
June 23: U. S. forces land on Iwo Jima.

1944  
Jan. 18: Seventeen-month siege of Stalingrad broken.  
Jan. 24: Tripoli, capital of Italy's last colony in Africa, falls.  
Jan. 26: President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill hold "Unconditional Surrender" conference at Casablanca.  
Jan. 27: Heavy bombers make first All-American assault on Germany.  
Feb. 10: Guadalcanal completely taken. Eighth Army crosses into Tunisia.  
Feb. 21: Germans take Kasserine pass in Tunisia from Americans.  
Feb. 25: Kasserine pass recaptured by American troops.  
March 3: Japanese convoy of 10 warships, 12 transports destroyed off New Guinea.  
May 7: Tunis and Bizerte captured by Allies.  
May 11: Churchill arrives in Washington.  
May 12: All Axis resistance in Africa ends in the Cap Bon peninsula.  
May 14: American troops land on Attu.  
May 16: RAF blasts two Ruhr dams.  
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## President Roosevelt



Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of all the armed forces of the United States.

## FIRST LANDINGS MADE BY BRAVE MEN OF ALLIES

The following official story was released by the War Department today upon the invasion of Europe and distributed by The Associated Press.

Headquarters, European Theater Operations, June 6 (AP)—Some of the bravest soldiers in the United States Army — it was a job only for the brave — made the initial land attack on the fortress of Europe by knocking out pill boxes and other fortifications of the Atlantic wall.

Assault tactics, perfected in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, were drilled into troops into Great Britain for months before the actual invasion. Special training was given infantry units which were designated for the spearhead of the attack.

Not Impossible  
The assault on concrete emplacements is one of the most exciting and dangerous operations of modern war. It looks impossible, but it isn't, as American doughboys have proved. The key to success is plain old fashion fortitude spelled with a capital G.

Originally, the reduction of fortifications was considered a job for engineers. However, after some experiences it became apparent that it would be more effective to train infantry with special engineer weapons and this was the technique used in Europe.

The preparation is provided by artillery, by naval guns, by air bombardment and by water-proofed tanks firing hull-down in the water.

30 Men In Section  
There are 30 men in an assault section—22 enlisted men and one officer. This is the capacity of the assault boats, and it is also the most convenient size for attacking a single pillbox. It is the job of the first men ashore to locate land mines, and mark safe lanes with special tracing strips.

As part of this operation, barbed wire must be cut, and American soldiers have a wonderful weapon for this purpose. It is the Bangalore torpedo, which blows a wide swath through the wire.

attacks on Bataan  
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## Pope Expresses Thanks In Brief Balcony Address

Rome, June 6 (AP)—The big bell of St. Peter's rang out, and the enormous crowd that assembled in the square before the church last night knew that the Pope would soon make his appearance.

The doors leading to the balcony swung open and the carpet bearing the Papal arms and the motto of Pope Pius XII, "Peace through justice," was lowered.

Then the Pontiff strode on the balcony, clad in a white cassock and skull cap. These were the brief words he spoke to the soldiers who had conquered Rome and the citizens who had welcomed them: "We have been troubled over the lot of the city.

"Today we rejoice because, thanks to God and to the will of both belligerent parties, Rome has been saved from the horrors of war.

"For this we must show gratitude to the Madonna for the salvation of the Roman people."

Cheers echoed through the square and many men and women sobbed.

toward Egypt.  
July 1: Germans capture Sevastopol.  
July 4: U. S. Army bombers stage first raid on western Europe.  
July 5: Germans claim breakthrough to Don river in 100-mile advance.  
July 17: Japs occupy three islands in Aleutians.  
July 27: Russians evacuate Rostov.  
Aug. 8: American forces land on Guadalcanal.  
Aug. 19: Dieppe raid brings heavy losses to Allied forces; American Rangers take part.  
Sept. 1: U. S. and Australian troops drive Japs from New Beachhead at Milne bay, in New Guinea.  
Sept. 17: Nazis penetrate Stalingrad.  
Sept. 23: Russians launch counter-offensive in Stalingrad area.  
Oct. 23: Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery breaks Axis El Alamein line and starts the drive which was to hurl the Axis from North Africa.  
Nov. 8: American and British forces land in French Northwest Africa.  
Nov. 11: Germans occupy all France. Americans capture Casablanca and Oran, ending French resistance.  
Nov. 12: U. S. wins three-day naval battle in Solomons.  
Nov. 13: Drafting of 18 and 19-year-olds ordered in U. S. British Eighth army takes Tobruk.  
Nov. 19: Russians open winter offensive at Rzhev and Stalingrad.  
Nov. 20: Bengasi taken.  
Nov. 27: Most of French fleet scuttled at Toulon as Germans attempt to seize vessels.  
Dec. 12: British reach their old highwater mark at El Aghella.  
Dec. 24: Admiral Darlan assassinated.

1943  
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July 5: U. S. wins naval battle with

## Prime Minister Churchill



Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of England and supreme commander of the British forces.

## 37 REPORTERS COVER INVASION FOR THE TIMES

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6 (AP) — With 15 crack reporters in the field covering the Allied invasion forces, three at Supreme Headquarters and 12 more working at supplementary angles, the Associated Press is fully equipped to cover the greatest battle story in four years of conflict.

Besides the 30 reporters and desk men, the Associated Press photo service has six photographers and one pool editor operating on picture coverage. An Associated Press artist will round out the war picture with quick D-Day sketches from a fast-moving warplane.

This largest single war coverage staff is directed by Robert Bunelle, chief of bureau for the Associated Press in London, who has been in Britain five years watching the growth of the conflict since September, 1939, through Dunkerque to this day, when the accumulated might of two great nations struck back into Europe.

Veteran In Charge  
Heading the 18-man military staff covering Supreme Headquarters is Wes Gallagher, a veteran of the invasion of Denmark, Albania, Greece, North Africa and Italy.

Leading the assault reporters with American troops is Don Whitehead, an Eighth Army veteran. It is Whitehead's fifth amphibious assault with first wave troops in this war. He was in two in Sicily, at Salerno, and got the first story out of the Anzio beachhead. Whitehead will head the Associated Press staff in the field under Gallagher and Bunelle until the Supreme Headquarters moves on to the continent.

Roger Greene, a veteran newspaperman, rode the assault ships ashore with the British forces.

Covering returning ports in England and headquarters of General Montgomery is Hal Boyle, irrepressible columnist who has covered the war in North Africa, Italy and Sicily.

Aboard Ship  
William Smith White, former Associated Press war editor, is riding with the American Coast Guard rescue ships off the invasion beaches.

Covering naval activities are John A. Moroso III, veteran of Casablanca and Sicily, riding with the American naval transport off the invasion beach, and Lew Hawkins, a close student of naval affairs, in the admiral's command ship off the European coast.

Edward D. Ball is covering the rough, fast attacks of American MTBs in the channel. Tom Yarborough is with the Royal Navy on warships pounding German fortifications along the coast. Ernest Agnew is with the British home fleet. He has been at sea for weeks with heavier units awaiting this moment.

The domestic service of the Associated Press in England, with a team of seven under News Editor Norman Badderly, supplied American war news to virtually every big London newspaper and most main provincial papers.

A fast moving source for Axis broadcasts is the Associated Press specially trained radio station staff, headed by Fabio Ziffer, with 15 technicians and translators capable of monitoring and translating news broadcasts of any European transmitter.

May 14: American troops land on Attu.  
May 16: RAF blasts two Ruhr dams.  
May 30: Japanese garrison on Attu wiped out.  
June 11: Italy's island outpost of Pantelleria falls after heavy pounding from the air.  
July 5: U. S. wins naval battle with

## Davis Warns Of Axis Propaganda

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information, advised Americans today to be wary of Axis reports on the progress of invasion fighting.

"Anything the Axis radio puts out, is in their own interest," Davis told a handful of correspondents gathered in his office in early morning hours.

As soon as General Eisenhower's first communique was received, 17 of OWI's 28 transmitters at New York began beaming it to Europe. Other transmitters, including those in London, started bombarding the airwaves in 22 languages.

Japanese in Kula Gulf.  
July 5: German summer offensive in Russia is halted.  
July 7: American troops land on Munda.  
July 9: Allied forces invade Sicily.  
July 19: Rome bombed for first time.  
July 22: Palermo, Sicilian capital, falls.  
July 25: Mussolini resigns; Marshal Badoglio becomes Prime Minister.  
Aug. 1: 175 U. S. Liberators from Middle East blast Ploesti refineries.  
Aug. 2: RAF makes ninth attack on Hamburg in 10-day 8,000-ton record-breaking blitz.  
Aug. 15: U. S. forces occupy Kiska in Aleutians.  
Aug. 17: Conquest of Sicily completed.  
Aug. 23: Russians take Kharkov for second time of summer.  
Aug. 24: Roosevelt and Churchill meet at Quebec.  
Aug. 25: Lord Mountbatten named Allied commander for attack on Burma.  
Aug. 28: King Boris of Bulgaria dies after reported split with Hitler.  
Aug. 29: Danes scuttle their fleet in revolt against Nazis. King is seized.  
Aug. 30: Reds storm through Taganrog, southern pivot of German line.  
Sept. 7: American paratroops land behind Lae, New Guinea, encircle 20,000 Japs.  
Sept. 8: Italy surrenders unconditionally, armistice was signed in Sicily Sept. 3.  
Sept. 10: German troops shell and seize Rome.  
Sept. 11: Most of the Italian fleet escapes to the Allies.  
Sept. 13: MacArthur takes Salamaua airfield in New Guinea.  
Sept. 19: Italians seize Sardinia for the Allies.  
Sept. 21: Churchill promises invasion of Europe from west.  
Sept. 26: Smolensk falls to Russians.  
Sept. 27: Americans breach Nazi line east of Naples. British capture Foggia.  
Oct. 1: Fifth Army takes Naples.  
Oct. 5: U. S. Navy and planes pound Wake Island.  
Oct. 12: Portugal grants Great Britain naval and air anti-submarine bases in Azores.  
Oct. 13: Italy declares war on Germany.  
Oct. 14: Biggest Pacific air fleet bombs Rabaul, smashes 177 planes.  
Oct. 18: Hull and Eden in Moscow for conference with Molotov on unity in war and peace.  
Oct. 26: Reds capture Dnepropetrovsk.  
Nov. 1: Americans land on Bougainville.  
Nov. 6: Kiev falls, Stalin calls second front near.  
Nov. 21: U. S. forces have landed on Makin and Tarawa islands.  
Dec. 4: Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meet at Teheran.  
Dec. 12: Russians, Czechs sign 20-year pact.  
Dec. 16: U. S. Sixth Army makes surprise landing on New Britain.  
Dec. 24: Eisenhower to direct invasion of Europe.  
Dec. 30: U. S. Marines capture

## Marshal Josef Stalin



Marshal Josef Stalin, "Man Of Steel," supreme commander of all the forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, generally known as Russia.

## Interval Of 10 Seconds Before Invasion Flash

(By The Associated Press)  
A dramatic 10-second interval preceded the official announcement today that the invasion had begun.

Over a trans-Atlantic radiotelephone hookup direct from supreme headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, to all major press services and broadcasting networks in the United States came the voice of Col. F. Ernest Dupuy, General Eisenhower's public relations officer.

"This is supreme headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force," Dupuy said. "The text of communique No. 1 will be released to the press and radio of the United Nations in 10 seconds."

Then the seconds were counted off—one, two, three . . . and finally 10.

Two Readings  
"Under the command of General Eisenhower," slowly read Colonel Dupuy. "Allied naval forces supported by strong air forces began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

Thus, officially, the world was told the news which it had been awaiting for months.

Dupuy began reading in Britain at exactly 7:32 a. m., Greenwich Meridian time (3:32 a. m., Eastern War Time). He read the 26-word communique twice.

The American news services and broadcasting chains had been advised some 15 minutes before that an important announcement was forthcoming. Earlier German broadcasts of Allied landings indicated what the announcement would be.

strategic airdrome at Cape Gloucester.

1941  
Jan. 4: Reds smash across Polish line.  
Jan. 17: Russia bars negotiations with Poland.  
Jan. 22: Allies land behind Nazi lines about 20 miles south of Rome.  
Jan. 31: U. S. amphibious troops invade Marshall Islands at Kwajalein.  
Feb. 17: Americans land on Eni-

## DeGaulle Confers With Mr. Churchill

London, June 6 (AP)—General Charles de Gaulle has arrived in Britain and already has conferred with Prime Minister Churchill. It was disclosed today shortly after announcement of the Allied invasion of France.

De Gaulle's arrival had been kept secret for military reasons. He made the trip from Algiers to discuss the status of his French Committee of National Liberation which several days ago designated itself as the provisional government of France.

wetok atoll in Marshalls.  
March 1: American destroyer-borne troops land on Admiralty island. MacArthur on hand for surprise blow.  
March 3: U. S. planes fly over Berlin for the first time.  
March 10: Eire rejects U. S. call to oust Axis envoys.  
March 20: German troops occupy Hungary.  
March 24: German occupation of Romania is confirmed.  
March 31: Russia ends Sakhalin oil concession to Japan.  
April 3: Russians invade Romania.

Fresh apple sauce is good over freshly baked molasses cake or gingerbread.

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## EXECUTORS' PUBLIC SALE

REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY  
Saturday, June 17, 1944  
At 12:30 P. M.

On Saturday, June 17, 1944, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., on the premises the undersigned Executors of the will of Clara Adelia Stavelly, deceased, late of Germany Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, will offer at public sale the following real estate and personal property:

Real Estate  
Home Property of Clara Adelia Stavelly consisting of several acres located along the North side of the Littlestown-Taneytown State Highway near to the Borough limits of Littlestown and adjoining land of St. John's Lutheran Church.

This property is improved with a 2 1/2-story frame house in good repair and with all conveniences.

Personal Property  
Complete line of household goods and furnishings, including sewing machine, range, rocking chairs, couch, pictures, clocks, tables, dishes, rugs, living room suite, piano and records, porch chairs, mirrors, lamps, sink, CORNER CUPBOARD, DOUGHTRAY AND BENCH, chest of drawers, chest, bedspring and mattress, bedroom suites, carpet, bedclothes, fruit jars, stone jars, electric pump, canned fruit, tubs, tools and other miscellaneous items.

Terms and conditions to be made known at time of sale.

LUTHER H. SPANGLER,  
AMOS L. SPANGLER,  
WILBUR A. BANKERT,  
Executors.  
Littlestown, Pennsylvania.

Keith, Bigham & Markley,  
Attorneys.



# War's Historic Dates From Nazi Blitzkrieg Of Poland To Invasion Of Continent

1939

Sept. 1: Germany invades Poland, annexes Danzig.

Sept. 2: France mobilizes. Italy proclaims neutrality.

Sept. 3: Britain and France declare war on Germany. Nazis bomb Warsaw.

Sept. 4: New Zealand and Australia declare war on Germany. United States proclaims neutrality. Fighting begins in front of Maginot line.

Sept. 10: Canada declares war on Germany.

Sept. 17: Russian troops strike into eastern Poland.

Sept. 27: Warsaw surrenders.

Sept. 28: Germans and Russians partition Poland.

Nov. 4: President Roosevelt signs neutrality law, repealing arms embargo.

Nov. 8: Bomb wrecks Munich beer hall just after Hitler leaves.

Nov. 30: Russia invades Finland.

Dec. 17: German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee scuttled outside Montevideo harbor after battle with three British cruisers.

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Jan. 16: President Roosevelt recommends further financial aid to Finland.

Jan. 20: Winston Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, warns Europe's neutrals to join the Allies.

Feb. 2: Finland, still resisting fiercely, asks Russia for an "honorable peace."

March 11: Britain discloses she and France ready to aid Finland if requested.

March 12: Moscow announces treaty ending Russo-Finnish war.

March 20: Daladier resigns as French Premier and is succeeded by Paul Reynaud, his Finance Minister.

April 4: Churchill given general supervision over all units of Britain's military and naval strength.

April 9: Germany invades Norway and Denmark. Denmark giving in but Norway declaring war.

April 15: British land troops in Norway.

May 2: Prime Minister Chamberlain admits the Allies have given up fight for southern and central Norway.

May 10: Hitler, announcing "The hour has come," sends his troops into Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg while Nazi planes bomb northern France. Winston Churchill succeeds Chamberlain as British Prime Minister.

May 14: Dutch army capitulates. Allied troops battle Germans on Meuse front in Belgium.

May 19: General Maxime Weygand replaces Gamelin as Allied generalissimo.

May 28: King Leopold orders the surrender of his Belgian forces, exposing British flank.

May 29: Under heavy German attack, 400,000 British soldiers begin to escape from Dunkerque. Allies capture Narvik in Norway.

June 3: German planes bomb Paris.

June 4: Allies bomb Munich, Frankfurt and the Ruhr.

June 10: Britain announces evacuation of Norway. Paris government leaves as Germans strike to within 35 miles of city. Italy declares war on Britain and France.

June 14: Germans march into Paris.

June 17: Marshal Henri Petain becomes premier and announces French surrender. Great Britain says she will fight alone.

June 20: French armistice with Germany signed at Compiègne.

June 24: French armistice with Italy signed.

June 28: Russia occupies Bessarabia in Romania.

July 5: Petain severs relations with Great Britain after British navy attacks French warships at Oran.

July 14: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania annexed by Russia.

July 19: Hitler offers Britain "last chance" for peace. Britain says "no."

Aug. 4: German air force begins heavy attack on Britain.

Aug. 6: Italians invade British Somaliland.

Aug. 12: Five hundred German planes raid Britain.

Aug. 19: British withdraw from Somaliland.

Aug. 20: Britain disclosed agreement to lease naval and air bases in western hemisphere to the United States.

Aug. 30: Romania forced by Germany to yield half of Transylvania to Hungary.

Aug. 31: RAF bombers hit center of Berlin for first time.

Sept. 3: President Roosevelt announces trade of 50 over-age destroyers to Britain for naval and air base leases in western Atlantic.

Sept. 6: King Carol abdicates Romanian throne in favor of son.

Sept. 7: Heavy night raids on London begin.

Sept. 16: President Roosevelt signs Selective Service act.

Sept. 27: Japan joins the Axis, signing 10-year tri-partite pact in Berlin.

Oct. 3: Neville Chamberlain resigns from Churchill's cabinet, pleading poor health.

Oct. 4: Hitler and Mussolini meet at Brenner pass. Japanese Premier says U. S. must accept Axis order or face war.

Oct. 8: U. S. orders citizens to leave the Orient. German troops enter Romania.

Oct. 18: British disclose repulse of German invasion attempt on Sept. 18.

Oct. 27: Italy invades Greece.

Nov. 9: Chamberlain dies.

Nov. 14: British dig for 1,000 dead and wounded after raid on Coventry.

Nov. 17: Greeks rout Italians along 100-mile front.

Nov. 20: Hungary joins Axis.

Nov. 24: Slovakia follows Hungary.

Dec. 12: Britain reports Italy's invasion armies in headlong retreat from Egypt; 20,000 prisoners taken.

1941

Jan. 3: Ireland raided by German bombers.

Jan. 10: Germany and Russia sign new friendship pact.

March 1: Bulgaria signs Axis pact; German troops march in.

March 10: British troops leave Alexandria for Greece.

March 11: President Roosevelt signs lend-lease bill.

March 25: Yugoslavia joins Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance.

March 27: Military coup ousts Yugoslav government which signed Axis pact; 17-year-old Peter enthroned as king.

March 30: U. S. seizes Axis ships in ports.

April 6: Germany attacks Yugoslavia and Greece.

April 17: Germany announces surrender of Yugoslavia army.

April 18: Premier Korizis of Greece commits suicide.

April 27: Germans take Athens.

May 10: Rudolf Hess, Hitler aide, lands by parachute in Scotland.

May 30: Germans attack Crete in first air-borne action.

May 31: British withdraw from Crete.

June 14: President Roosevelt freezes Axis credits in U. S.

June 16: U. S. closes all German consulates.

June 22: Germany, Italy and Romania declare war on Russia.

June 25: Finland enters war against Russia.

July 7: Amreisan naval forces land in Iceland.

July 13: Britain and Russia pledge joint action against Germany.

July 24: Japanese troops move into French Indo-China.

July 25: U. S. and Britain freeze Japanese credits.

July 26: Japan freezes U. S. British credits. Roosevelt calls Philippine military forces into U. S. service.

Aug. 14: Rumored Roosevelt-Churchill sea conference confirmed by announcement of eight-point program later known as Atlantic Charter.

Aug. 25: British and Russian troops invade Iran.

Oct. 19: State of siege declared in Moscow.

Nov. 24: Russians begin counter-offensive west of Rostov.

Dec. 7: Japanese attack Pearl Harbor.

Dec. 8: U. S. declares war. Japs attack Midway.

Dec. 10: Japanese land in Philippines. British lose Battleship Prince of Wales and Battle Cruiser Repulse off Malaya.

Dec. 11: U. S. declares war on Germany and Italy after earlier Axis declarations. Japanese Battleship Haruna sunk by U. S. Army airmen. Japanese landing forces attack Wake.

Dec. 12: Guam occupied. U. S. Navy takes over French ships in U. S., including Normandie.

Dec. 16: Germans retreating along entire eastern front.

Dec. 23: Wake falls after 14-day defense.

Dec. 25: Hongkong falls.

Dec. 27: Manila bombed despite declaration it was open city.

1942

Jan. 1: United Nations pact signed pledging no separate peace with Axis.

Jan. 2: Japanese occupy Manila.

Jan. 14: First ship is torpedoed off Atlantic coast.

Jan. 17: Prime Minister Churchill returns to London after visit to U. S.

Jan. 21: Five hundred-mile British penetration into Libya checked by Rommel.

Jan. 23: Rio de Janeiro conference of 21 American republics recommends Axis break.

Jan. 27: First American troops arrive in Northern Ireland.

Feb. 1: U. S. Navy raids Gilbert and Marshall Islands.

Feb. 9: French liner Normandie ravaged by fire.

Feb. 11: American troops safeguard oil refineries on Dutch islands of Curacao and Aruba in the Caribbean.

Feb. 15: Singapore surrenders.

Feb. 27: Great naval battle begins off Java; U. S. loses Cruiser Houston and Destroyer Pope.

March 9: Japanese overrun Java, Rangoon, Burma's capital, falls.

March 16: War department announces "considerable numbers" of U. S. troops have arrived in Australia.

March 17: Gen. Douglas MacArthur reaches Australia from Philippines.

March 31: Japanese begin heavy

## President Roosevelt



Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of all the armed forces of the United States.

## FIRST LANDINGS MADE BY BRAVE MEN OF ALLIES

The following official story was released by the War Department today upon the invasion of Europe and distributed by The Associated Press.

### Headquarters, European Theater Operations, June 6 (AP)—

Some of the bravest soldiers in the United States Army — it was a job only for the brave — made the initial land attack on the fortress of Europe by knocking out pill boxes and other fortifications of the Atlantic wall.

Assault tactics, perfected in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, were drilled into troops into Great Britain for months before the actual invasion. Special training was given infantry units which were designated for the spearhead of the attack.

### Not Impossible

The assault on concrete emplacements is one of the most exciting and dangerous operations of modern war. It looks impossible, but it isn't, as American doughboys have proved. The key to success is plain old fashion fortitude spelled with a capital G.

Originally, the reduction of fortifications was considered a job for engineers. However, after some experiences it became apparent that it would be more effective to train infantry with special engineer weapons and this was the technique used in Europe.

The preparation is provided by artillery, by naval guns, by air bombardment and by waterproofed tanks firing hull-down in the water.

### 30 Men In Section

There are 30 men in an assault section—29 enlisted men and one officer. This is the capacity of the assault boats, and it is also the most convenient size for attacking a single pillbox. It is the job of the first man ashore to locate land mines, and mark safe lanes with special tracing strips.

As part of this operation, barbed wire must be cut, and American soldiers have a wonderful weapon for this purpose. It is the Bangalore torpedo, which blows a wide swath through the wire.

attacks on Bataan.

April 3: Announcement says American "Flying Tigers" in China destroy more than 200 Japanese planes.

April 9: Fighting ends on Bataan.

April 18: U. S. Army bombers, under Lt. Col. James H. Doolittle, raid Tokyo.

May 6: Corregidor falls.

May 7: British occupy French island of Madagascar.

May 9: Gen. MacArthur announces five-day Coral sea battle in which 17 Japanese ships sunk or damaged.

May 12: Russians launch offensive against Kharkov.

May 26: Sixth Libyan campaign opens with Axis thrust toward Tobruk.

May 30: More than 1,000 RAF planes drop 6,000,000 pounds of bombs on Cologne in greatest air attack in history.

June 3: Japanese bomb Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

June 5: Japanese naval forces attacking Midway island smashed by American naval and air power in great battle.

June 11: U. S. and Russia sign mutual aid pact.

June 12: Japanese land in Aleutians.

June 18: Churchill comes to United States again.

June 21: British announce loss of Tobruk.

June 22: Japanese submarine shells Oregon coast.

June 23: Nazi armored forces roll

## Pope Expresses Thanks In Brief Balcony Address

Rome, June 6 (AP)—The big bell of St. Peter's rang out, and the enormous crowd that assembled in the square before the church last night knew that the Pope would soon make his appearance.

The doors leading to the balcony swung open and the carpet bearing the Papal arms and the motto of Pope Pius XII, "Peace through justice," was lowered.

Then the Pontiff strode on the balcony, clad in a white cassock and skull cap. These were the brief words he spoke to the soldiers who had conquered Rome and the citizens who had welcomed them:

"We have been troubled over the lot of the city.

"Today we rejoice because, thanks to God and to the will of both belligerent parties, Rome has been saved from the horrors of war.

"For this we must show gratitude to the Madonna for the salvation of the Roman people."

Cheers echoed through the square and many men and women sobbed.

toward Egypt.

July 1: Germans capture Sevastopol.

July 4: U. S. Army bombers stage first raid on western Europe.

July 5: Germans claim breakthrough to Don river in 100-mile advance.

July 17: Japs occupy three islands in Aleutians.

July 27: Russians evacuate Rostov.

Aug. 8: American forces land on Guadalcanal.

Aug. 19: Dieppe raid brings heavy losses to Allied forces; American Rangers take part.

Sept. 1: U. S. and Australian troops drive Japs from New Beachhead at Milne bay, in New Guinea.

Sept. 17: Nazis penetrate Stalingrad.

Sept. 23: Russians launch counter-offensive in Stalingrad area.

Oct. 23: Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery breaks Axis El Alamein line and starts the drive which was to hurl the Axis from North Africa.

Nov. 8: American and British forces land in French Northwest Africa.

Nov. 11: Germans occupy all France. Americans capture Casablanca and Oran, ending French resistance.

Nov. 12: U. S. wins three-day naval battle in Solomons.

Nov. 13: Drafting of 18 and 19-year-olds ordered in U. S. British Eighth army takes Tobruk.

Nov. 19: Russians open winter offensive at Rzhev and Stalingrad.

Nov. 20: Bengasi taken.

Nov. 27: Most of French fleet scuttled at Toulon as Germans attempt to seize vessels.

Dec. 12: British reach their old highwater mark at El Agheila.

Dec. 24: Admiral Darian assassinated.

1943

Jan. 18: Seventeen-month siege of Stalingrad broken.

Jan. 24: Tripoli, capital of Italy's last colony in Africa, falls.

Jan. 26: President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill hold "Unconditional Surrender" conference at Casablanca.

Jan. 27: Heavy bombers make first All-American assault on Germany.

Feb. 10: Guadalcanal completely taken. Eighth Army crosses into Tunisia.

Feb. 21: Germans take Kasserine pass in Tunisia from Americans.

Feb. 25: Kasserine pass recaptured by American troops.

March 3: Japanese convoy of 10 warships, 12 transports destroyed off New Guinea.

May 7: Tunis and Bizerte captured by Allies.

May 11: Churchill arrives in Washington.

May 12: All Axis resistance in Africa ends in the Cap Bon peninsula.

May 14: American troops land on Attu.

May 16: RAF blasts two Ruhr dams.

May 30: Japanese garrison on Attu wiped out.

June 11: Italy's island outpost of Pantelleria falls after heavy pounding from the air.

July 5: U. S. wins naval battle with

## Prime Minister Churchill



Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of England and supreme commander of the British forces.

## 37 REPORTERS COVER INVASION FOR THE TIMES

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6 (AP)—With 15 crack reporters in the field covering the Allied invasion forces, three at Supreme Headquarters and 12 more working at supplementary angles, the Associated Press is fully equipped to cover the greatest battle story in four years of conflict.

Besides the 30 reporters and desk men, the Associated Press photo service has six photographers and one pool editor operating on picture coverage. An Associated Press artist will round out the war picture with quick D-Day sketches from a fast moving warplane.

This largest single war coverage staff is directed by Robert Bunnelle, chief of bureau for the Associated Press in London, who has been in Britain five years watching the growth of the conflict since September 1939, through Dunkerque to this day, when the accumulated might of two great nations struck back into Europe.

### Veteran In Charge

Heading the 18-man military staff covering Supreme Headquarters is Wes Gallagher, a veteran of the invasion of Denmark, Albania, Greece, North Africa and Italy.

Leading the assault reporters with American troops is Don Whitehead, an Eighth Army veteran. It is Whitehead's fifth amphibious assault with first wave troops in this war. He was in two in Sicily, at Salerno, and got the first story out of the Anzio beachhead. Whitehead will head the Associated Press staff in the field under Gallagher and Bunnelle until the Supreme Headquarters moves on to the continent.

Roger Greene, a veteran newspaperman, rode the assault ships ashore with the British forces.

Covering returning ports in England and headquarters of General Montgomery is Hal Boyle, irrepressible columnist who has covered the war in North Africa, Italy and Sicily.

### Aboard Ship

William Smith White, former Associated Press war editor, is riding with the American Coast Guard rescue ships off the invasion beaches.

Covering naval activities are John A. Moroso III, veteran of Casablanca and Sicily, riding with the American naval transport off the invasion beach, and Lew Hawkins, a close student of naval affairs, in the admiral's command ship off the European coast.

Edward D. Ball is covering the rough, fast attacks of American MTB's in the channel. Tom Yarbrough is with the Royal Navy on warships pounding German fortifications along the coast. Ernest Agnew is with the British home fleet. He has been at sea for weeks with heavier units awaiting this moment.

The domestic service of the Associated Press in England, with a team of seven under News Editor Norman Badderly, supplied American and war news to virtually every big London newspaper and most main provincial papers.

A fast moving source for Axis broadcasts is the Associated Press specially trained radio station staff, headed by Fabio Ziffer, with 15 technicians and translators capable of monitoring and translating news broadcasts of any European transmitter.

May 14: American troops land on Attu.

May 16: RAF blasts two Ruhr dams.

May 30: Japanese garrison on Attu wiped out.

June 11: Italy's island outpost of Pantelleria falls after heavy pounding from the air.

July 5: U. S. wins naval battle with

## Davis Warns Of Axis Propaganda

Washington, June 6 (AP)—Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information, advised Americans today to be wary of Axis reports on the progress of invasion fighting.

"Anything the Axis radio puts out, is in their own interest," Davis told a handful of correspondents gathered in his office in early morning hours.

As soon as General Eisenhower's first communique was received, 17 of OWI's 28 transmitters at New York began beaming it to Europe. Other transmitters, including those in London, started bombarding the airwaves in 22 languages.

Japanese in Kula Gulf.

July 5: German summer offensive in Russia is halted.

July 7: American troops land on Munda.

July 9: Allied forces invade Sicily.

July 19: Rome bombed for first time.

July 22: Palermo, Sicilian capital, falls.

July 25: Mussolini resigns; Marshal Badoglio becomes Prime Minister.

Aug. 1: 175 U. S. Liberators from Middle East blast Ploesti refineries.

Aug. 2: RAF makes ninth attack on Hamburg in 10-day 8,000-ton record-breaking blitz.

Aug. 15: U. S. forces occupy Kiska in Aleutians.

Aug. 17: Conquest of Sicily completed.

Aug. 23: Russians take Kharkov for second time of summer.

Aug. 24: Roosevelt and Churchill meet at Quebec.

Aug. 25: Lord Mountbatten named Allied commander for attack on Burma.

Aug. 28: King Boris of Bulgaria dies after reported split with Hitler.

Aug. 29: Danes scuttle their fleet in revolt against Nazis. King is seized.

Aug. 30: Reds storm through Taganrog, southern pivot of German line.

Sept. 7: American paratroops land behind Lae, New Guinea, encircle 20,000 Japs.

Sept. 8: Italy surrenders unconditionally, armistice was signed in Sicily Sept. 3.

Sept. 10: German troops shell and seize Rome.

Sept. 11: Most of the Italian fleet escapes to the Allies.

Sept. 13: MacArthur takes Salamau airdfield in New Guinea.

Sept. 19: Italians seize Sardinia for the Allies.

Sept. 21: Churchill promises invasion of Europe from west.

Sept. 26: Smolensk falls to Russians.

Sept. 27: Americans breach Nazi line east of Naples. British capture Foggia.

Oct. 1: Fifth Army takes Naples.

Oct. 5: U. S. Navy and planes pound Wake Island.

Oct. 12: Portugal grants Great Britain naval and air anti-submarine bases in Azores.

Oct. 13: Italy declares war on Germany.

Oct. 14: Biggest Pacific air fleet bombs Rabaul, smashes 177 planes.

Oct. 18: Hull and Eden in Moscow for conference with Molotov on unity in war and peace.

Oct. 26: Reds capture Dnepropetrovsk.

Nov. 1: Americans land on Bougainville.

Nov. 6: Kiev falls. Stalin calls second front near.

Nov. 21: U. S. forces have landed on Makin and Tarawa islands.

Dec. 4: Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meet at Teheran.

Dec. 12: Russians, Czechs sign 20-year pact.

Dec. 16: U. S. Sixth army makes surprise landing on New Britain.

Dec. 24: Eisenhower to direct invasion of Europe.

Dec. 30: U. S. Marines capture

## Marshal Josef Stalin



Marshal Josef Stalin, "Man Of Steel," supreme commander of all the forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, generally known as Russia.

## Interval Of 10 Seconds Before Invasion Flash

(By The Associated Press)

A dramatic 10-second interval preceded the official announcement today that the invasion had begun.

Over a trans-Atlantic radiotelephone hookup direct from supreme headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force to all major press services and broadcasting networks in the United States came the voice of Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, General Eisenhower's public relations officer.

"This is supreme headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force," Dupuy said. "The text of communique No. 1 will be released to the press and radio of the United Nations in 10 seconds."

Then the seconds were counted off—one, two, three . . . and finally 10.

### Two Readings

"Under the command of General Eisenhower," slowly read Colonel Dupuy, "Allied naval forces supported by strong air forces began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

Thus, officially, the world was told the news which it had been awaiting for months.

Dupuy began reading in Britain at exactly 7:32 a. m., Greenwich Meridian time (7:32 a. m., Eastern War Time). He read the 26-word communique twice.

The American news services and broadcasting chains had been advised some 15 minutes before that an important announcement was forthcoming. Earlier German broadcasts of Allied landings indicated what the announcement would be.

strategic airdrome at Cape Gloucester.

1944

Jan. 4: Reds smash across Polish line.

Jan. 17: Russia bars negotiations with Poland.

Jan. 22: Allies land behind Nazi lines about 20 miles south of Rome.

Jan. 31: U. S. amphibious troops invade Marshall Islands at Kwajalein.

Feb. 17: Americans land on Eni-

## EXECUTORS' PUBLIC SALE

REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Saturday, June 17, 1944

At 12:30 P. M.

On Saturday, June 17, 1944, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., on the premises the undersigned Executors of the will of Clara Adelia Stavely, deceased, late of Germany Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania, will offer at public sale the following real estate and personal property:

### Real Estate

Home Property of Clara Adelia Stavely consisting of several acres located along the North side of the Littlestown-Taneytown State Highway near to the Borough limits of Littlestown and adjoining land of St. John's Lutheran Church.

This property is improved with a 2½-story frame house in good repair and with all conveniences.

### Personal Property

Complete line of household goods and furnishings, including sewing machine, range, rocking chairs, couch, pictures, clocks, tables, dishes, rugs, living room suite, piano and records, porch chairs, mirrors, lamps, sink, CORNER CUPBOARD, DOUGHTRAY AND BENCH, chest of drawers, chest, bedspring and mattress, bedroom suites, carpet, bedclothes, fruit jars, stone jars, electric pump, canned fruit, tubs, tools and other miscellaneous items.

Terms and conditions to be made known at time of sale.

LUTHER H. SPANGLER,

AMOS L. SPANGLER,

WILBUR A. BANKERT,

Executors,

Littlestown, Pennsylvania.

Keith, B







## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## FOR SALE GENERAL

**FURNITURE AND STOVE BAR-** gains. Rebuilt ranges, coal and gas combinations, heaters, and oil stoves. Dining room suites, \$25.00. Living room suites, \$15.00; beds, \$20.00; rugs, \$2.00; kitchen cabinets, \$10; buffets, \$5.00, and many other bargains. Trade-In Furniture Exchange, 55 W. Clarke, near York Supply Co., York, Pa.

**FOR SALE: SMALL ELECTRIC** peach and apple grater, good as new. Call Biglerville 63-R-4.

**FOR SALE: NINE HEAD YOUNG** fresh Holstein and Guernsey cows; two young stock bulls. Hoffman-Winebrenner farm, near old airport.

**FOR SALE: EMPTY BEE HIVES** and bee smokers. Sterner's Store, McKnightstown.

**FOR SALE: DEERING BINDER,** seven foot cut; 2 1/2 ton wagon, 3 in. tread. Phone Biglerville 142-R-12.

**BABY CHICKS: LEGHORN AND** Rocks. (Leander and Parks strain) from big type; tested, free range breeders. Sirs records 282-342. Hatches off each Friday. Phone 931-R-21. J. Earl Plank, R. 2, Gettysburg.

**FOR SALE: SINGLE ROW IN-** ternational cultivator; McCormick mower, good as new. Lloyd Durbin, Gettysburg R. 1. Phone 935-R-3. Call evenings.

**FOR SALE: TWO ROW CORN** cultivator. Clem Redding, Phone 938-R-3.

**FOR SALE: LATE CABBAGE** plants, cauliflower, celery plants, last of June. A. Dubbs, Gettysburg R. 2.

**FOR SALE: HAY ROPE.** Lower's Table Rock.

**FOR SALE: THREE YEAR OLD** mare for riding or work. Myles Trimmer, Arendtsville.

**FOR SALE: WIRE SCREENING.** Lower's Table Rock.

**FOR SALE: SEED CORN.** Lower's Store, Table Rock.

**FOR SALE: ELECTRIC AND BATTERY** fence controller. Lower's Store, Table Rock.

**FOR SALE: TWO METAL TWIN** beds complete; dresser; two bedroom chairs; six dining room chairs; child's rocker; living room suite; 9x12 rug. Apply in afternoons. A. R. Le Van Plumbing shop, 271 Baltimore street.

**FOR SALE: 150 RED PULLETS** four months old, priced right. Harry Hopkins, between Bonneville and Granite on Hunterstown road. Phone New Oxford 71-R-3.

**FOR SALE: GUERNSEY HEIFER** just fresh; pair good milks will work anywhere. Call Biglerville 54-R-3.

**FOR SALE: COLLIE PUPS.** Thurston Bucher, Aspers R. 1.

**FOR SALE: HOLSTEIN COW,** good milker. S. G. Bigham. Phone Biglerville 19.

**FOR SALE: ONE WHEEL HAR-** row spray outfit with press tank; one hay carriage with tracks. New Zerling Hardware store.

**FOR SALE: 7 FOOT CUT DEER-** ingder, good running order. Clarence M. Marling, near Barlow.

## USED CARS FOR SALE

**FOR SALE: 1931 FORD MODEL A** roadster, good condition. Apply Elmer Gastley, 68 West Railroad St.

## FEMALE HELP WANTED

**WANTED: HOUSEKEEPER FOR** one adult. Good home for right party. Thomas Hockensmith, Orrtanna R. 2, Buchanan Valley.

**WANTED: GIRL 21 YEARS OF** age or over to wait on tables in dining room in evenings. Fairfield Hotel, Fairfield, Pa.

**WANTED: GIRL TO ASSIST** with housework on March farm. Write Mrs. E. T. Miller, 263 Forster St., Harrisburg, Pa.

## MALE HELP WANTED

**WANTED: MAN TO WORK ON** farm. Rent free. S. G. Bigham. Phone Biglerville 19.

**MALE HELP WANTED: FOR ES-** sential war work. Foth-Gulden Co. Aspers, Pa. Statement of availability necessary.

## WANTED TO BUY

**WANTED: ONE HUNDRED** cords oak wood stove length; two hundred cedar washline poles, 10 feet long; two hundred sawed lumber posts, 7 feet long. Apply D. D. Krug & Son, Hanover, Pa. Telephone 4247.

**WANTED: ANVIL, FORGE AND** emery wheel stand. Paul Osborn, Biglerville.

**WE PAY YOU CASH FOR YOUR** old books in good condition. Sweetland.

**WANTED: POWER LAWN MOW-** er. Call 396.

**WANTED: USED CARS WITH** good tires, low mileage. Get my price before selling. Glenn L. Bream, 100 Buford avenue.

**WANTED: TRICYCLE. APPLY** Mrs. Frank Lowe, Fairfield, Pa.

**WANTED: USED CARS. WILL PAY** cash. Gettysburg Motor Sales, 204 Chambersburg Street. Phone 484.

## WANTED

**WANTED: FOUR RIDERS TO** commute to Letterkenny working 7 to 4:30 shift, starting June 15th. Phone 338-W.

## REAL ESTATE

**FOR SALE: PROPERTY IN CUM-** berland township consisting of 2 1/2 story, seven room home with wash house, all necessary outbuildings and 126 perches of land in good cultivating, 2 1/2 miles from town on Route 3, along Mill road. Apply after 3:30 p. m. Ivan P. Stoner.

**IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL** real estate, see Mary Ramer.

**FOR SALE: BUNGALOW AT** Marsh Creek Heights. Paul L. Plank. Phone 926-R-2, Gettysburg.

**AUSHERMAN BROS. REALTORS.** M. O. Rice, Repr., Room 2, Kadel Bldg. Res. 785 Baltimore Street. Phone 182-X.

## LOST

**LOST: TIE PIN WITH INITIALS** W. J. H. between Majestic theater and York street. Finder please return to Times Office. Reward.

## FOR RENT

**FOR RENT: BACHELOR APART-** ment, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Hotel Gettysburg.

**FOR RENT: TIPTON APART-** ment. Phone 971-Y.

**FOR RENT: SIDE OF HOUSE.** Mrs. Ira Deardorff, McKnightstown.

**FOR RENT: TWO CAR GARAGE,** near Center Square. Write Box 63, Times Office.

**FOR RENT: FURNISHED HOUSE,** four rooms. Harvey White, 74 Steinwehr Avenue.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**RADIO REPAIRING: ALL MAKES,** models. Baker's Battery Service, opposite Post Office.

**RUMMAGE SALE: BY MISSION-** ary Guild. St. James Lutheran church, June 9th, 2 p. m., also June 10th, at 106 West Middle street.

**OVER 400 HOUSEWIVES IN GET-** tysburg use Baker's vanilla. You will like it too. For sale at Baker's Shoe Store, 117 Baltimore street, Gettysburg, or call 121-W.

**MRS. HAINES' PLACE OF BUSI-** ness will be closed Monday and Tuesday nights of each week until further notice.

**WILL GIVE HALF OF 20 ACRES** of timothy hay for the making. Storage provided. Thomas Hockensmith, Orrtanna R. 2, Buchanan Valley.

## MARKETS Local Prices

## Gettysburg-Grain-Eggs

Market prices at the Gettysburg warehouse and the Egg Co-op Association corrected daily are as follows:

**Wheat**—No. 1, 1.20; No. 2, 1.15; No. 3, 1.10; No. 4, 1.05; No. 5, 1.00; No. 6, 95¢; No. 7, 90¢; No. 8, 85¢; No. 9, 80¢; No. 10, 75¢; No. 11, 70¢; No. 12, 65¢; No. 13, 60¢; No. 14, 55¢; No. 15, 50¢; No. 16, 45¢; No. 17, 40¢; No. 18, 35¢; No. 19, 30¢; No. 20, 25¢; No. 21, 20¢; No. 22, 15¢; No. 23, 10¢; No. 24, 5¢; No. 25, 0¢.

**Barley**—Large, 25¢; Medium, 20¢; Small, 15¢; Ducky, 10¢.

**Baltimore-Fruit**—Apples—Market firm. Pa., Md., Va., W. Va., bu. has. U. S. 1s and ungraded, 10 lb. net, Winesap, Gano, Yellow Newtown, \$4.25-4.55; various varieties, very small \$3-3.50.

**Baltimore-Poultry-Livestock**—Receipts light. Market steady. Wholesale selling prices (including commissions) in Baltimore:

**ROASTERS, FRYERS AND BROILERS**—Rocks and cuts, 21-24¢; Leghorns as to size, 20-25¢.

**FOWL**—Colored, 27-28¢; Leghorns, mostly 28¢.

**CATTLE**—Receipts for the opening of the week were chiefly steers and cows. Local slaughterers took the bulk of the steer supply, big packers showing more preference for cows. All slaughter classes sold fairly active and prices were steady with last week's close.

In the steer division a load of strictly choice around 1,120 pounds, offering brought \$17.45, the day's top and new high in this year's tradings. Next price in line, \$16.85, for long and lean, well finished, choice, around 1,080 pounds, with a few lots, \$16.25-16.50; low and average good, \$15.25-15.85; medium steers, \$13-14.75; a few common, downward to \$12. There was a single good heifer that brought \$14 for the top in this class; bulk of the supply, being common and medium, \$11-13.50.

Canner cows, \$6.50-8; shelly kinds down to \$6 and under; cutter and common, \$8.50-10; medium dairy cows, \$10.50-12; fat beef-type cow-heifers, \$12.50-13. Beef bulls largely \$12.50-13.50 with a trio of outstanding offerings, \$14.75; two sausage bulls, \$12; bulk of supply, \$9.25-11.50. Stockers and feeder trade slow, price steady with the close of last week. Good feeder steers, 500-650 pounds, \$14-14.50; common and medium, \$13.75-12.50; two loads of good stock heifers around 450 pounds, \$13 with the medium end sorted

out, \$12.50.

**CALVES**—Vealers active and steady with the close of last week; good and choice, \$16-17; medium, \$12-15; common, \$8.50-12; culls, downward to \$5.

**HOGS**—Swine trading active, prices unchanged from last week's close. Good and choice barrows and gilts, 180-270 pounds, \$14.30; the top; comparable grades, 120-130 pounds, \$10.75-11; 130-140 pounds, \$11.25-11.50; 140-150 pounds, \$12.25-12.45; 150-160 pounds, \$12.45-12.70; 160-170 lbs., \$12.75-13; 170-180 pounds, \$13-13.25; 180-190 pounds, \$13.25-13.50; 190-200 pounds, \$13.50-13.75; 200-210 pounds, \$13.75-14; 210-220 pounds, \$14-14.25; 220-230 pounds, \$14.25-14.50; 230-240 pounds, \$14.50-14.75; 240-250 pounds, \$14.75-15; 250-260 pounds, \$15-15.25; 260-270 pounds, \$15.25-15.50; 270-280 pounds, \$15.50-15.75; 280-290 pounds, \$15.75-16; 290-300 pounds, \$16-16.25; 300-310 pounds, \$16.25-16.50; 310-320 pounds, \$16.50-16.75; 320-330 pounds, \$16.75-17; 330-340 pounds, \$17-17.25; 340-350 pounds, \$17.25-17.50; 350-360 pounds, \$17.50-17.75; 360-370 pounds, \$17.75-18; 370-380 pounds, \$18-18.25; 380-390 pounds, \$18.25-18.50; 390-400 pounds, \$18.50-18.75; 400-410 pounds, \$18.75-19; 410-420 pounds, \$19-19.25; 420-430 pounds, \$19.25-19.50; 430-440 pounds, \$19.50-19.75; 440-450 pounds, \$19.75-20; 450-460 pounds, \$20-20.25; 460-470 pounds, \$20.25-20.50; 470-480 pounds, \$20.50-20.75; 480-490 pounds, \$20.75-21; 490-500 pounds, \$21-21.25; 500-510 pounds, \$21.25-21.50; 510-520 pounds, \$21.50-21.75; 520-530 pounds, \$21.75-22; 530-540 pounds, \$22-22.25; 540-550 pounds, \$22.25-22.50; 550-560 pounds, \$22.50-22.75; 560-570 pounds, \$22.75-23; 570-580 pounds, \$23-23.25; 580-590 pounds, \$23.25-23.50; 590-600 pounds, \$23.50-23.75; 600-610 pounds, \$23.75-24; 610-620 pounds, \$24-24.25; 620-630 pounds, \$24.25-24.50; 630-640 pounds, \$24.50-24.75; 640-650 pounds, \$24.75-25; 650-660 pounds, \$25-25.25; 660-670 pounds, \$25.25-25.50; 670-680 pounds, \$25.50-25.75; 680-690 pounds, \$25.75-26; 690-700 pounds, \$26-26.25; 700-710 pounds, \$26.25-26.50; 710-720 pounds, \$26.50-26.75; 720-730 pounds, \$26.75-27; 730-740 pounds, \$27-27.25; 740-750 pounds, \$27.25-27.50; 750-760 pounds, \$27.50-27.75; 760-770 pounds, \$27.75-28; 770-780 pounds, \$28-28.25; 780-790 pounds, \$28.25-28.50; 790-800 pounds, \$28.50-28.75; 800-810 pounds, \$28.75-29; 810-820 pounds, \$29-29.25; 820-830 pounds, \$29.25-29.50; 830-840 pounds, \$29.50-29.75; 840-850 pounds, \$29.75-30; 850-860 pounds, \$30-30.25; 860-870 pounds, \$30.25-30.50; 870-880 pounds, \$30.50-30.75; 880-890 pounds, \$30.75-31; 890-900 pounds, \$31-31.25; 900-910 pounds, \$31.25-31.50; 910-920 pounds, \$31.50-31.75; 920-930 pounds, \$31.75-32; 930-940 pounds, \$32-32.25; 940-950 pounds, \$32.25-32.50; 950-960 pounds, \$32.50-32.75; 960-970 pounds, \$32.75-33; 970-980 pounds, \$33-33.25; 980-990 pounds, \$33.25-33.50; 990-1000 pounds, \$33.50-33.75; 1000-1010 pounds, \$33.75-34; 1010-1020 pounds, \$34-34.25; 1020-1030 pounds, \$34.25-34.50; 1030-1040 pounds, \$34.50-34.75; 1040-1050 pounds, \$34.75-35; 1050-1060 pounds, \$35-35.25; 1060-1070 pounds, \$35.25-35.50; 1070-1080 pounds, \$35.50-35.75; 1080-1090 pounds, \$35.75-36; 1090-1100 pounds, \$36-36.25; 1100-1110 pounds, \$36.25-36.50; 1110-1120 pounds, \$36.50-36.75; 1120-1130 pounds, \$36.75-37; 1130-1140 pounds, \$37-37.25; 1140-1150 pounds, \$37.25-37.50; 1150-1160 pounds, \$37.50-37.75; 1160-1170 pounds, \$37.75-38; 1170-1180 pounds, \$38-38.25; 1180-1190 pounds, \$38.25-38.50; 1190-1200 pounds, \$38.50-38.75; 1200-1210 pounds, \$38.75-39; 1210-1220 pounds, \$39-39.25; 1220-1230 pounds, \$39.25-39.50; 1230-1240 pounds, \$39.50-39.75; 1240-1250 pounds, \$39.75-40; 1250-1260 pounds, \$40-40.25; 1260-1270 pounds, \$40.25-40.50; 1270-1280 pounds, \$40.50-40.75; 1280-1290 pounds, \$40.75-41; 1290-1300 pounds, \$41-41.25; 1300-1310 pounds, \$41.25-41.50; 1310-1320 pounds, \$41.50-41.75; 1320-1330 pounds, \$41.75-42; 1330-1340 pounds, \$42-42.25; 1340-1350 pounds, \$42.25-42.50; 1350-1360 pounds, \$42.50-42.75; 1360-1370 pounds, \$42.75-43; 1370-1380 pounds, \$43-43.25; 1380-1390 pounds, \$43.25-43.50; 1390-1400 pounds, \$43.50-43.75; 1400-1410 pounds, \$43.75-44; 1410-1420 pounds, \$44-44.25; 1420-1430 pounds, \$44.25-44.50; 1430-1440 pounds, \$44.50-44.75; 1440-1450 pounds, \$44.75-45; 1450-1460 pounds, \$45-45.25; 1460-1470 pounds, \$45.25-45.50; 1470-1480 pounds, \$45.50-45.75; 1480-1490 pounds, \$45.75-46; 1490-1500 pounds, \$46-46.25; 1500-1510 pounds, \$46.25-46.50; 1510-1520 pounds, \$46.50-46.75; 1520-1530 pounds, \$46.75-47; 1530-1540 pounds, \$47-47.25; 1540-1550 pounds, \$47.25-47.50; 1550-1560 pounds, \$47.50-47.75; 1560-1570 pounds, \$47.75-48; 1570-1580 pounds, \$48-48.25; 1580-1590 pounds, \$48.25-48.50; 1590-1600 pounds, \$48.50-48.75; 1600-1610 pounds, \$48.75-49; 1610-1620 pounds, \$49-49.25; 1620-1630 pounds, \$49.25-49.50; 1630-1640 pounds, \$49.50-49.75; 1640-1650 pounds, \$49.75-50; 1650-1660 pounds, \$50-50.25; 1660-1670 pounds, \$50.25-50.50; 1670-1680 pounds, \$50.50-50.75; 1680-1690 pounds, \$50.75-51; 1690-1700 pounds, \$51-51.25; 1700-1710 pounds, \$51.25-51.50; 1710-1720 pounds, \$51.50-51.75; 1720-1730 pounds, \$51.75-52; 1730-1740 pounds, \$52-52.25; 1740-1750 pounds, \$52.25-52.50; 1750-1760 pounds, \$52.50-52.75; 1760-1770 pounds, \$52.75-53; 1770-1780 pounds, \$53-53.25; 1780-1790 pounds, \$53.25-53.50; 1790-1800 pounds, \$53.50-53.75; 1800-1810 pounds, \$53.75-54; 1810-1820 pounds, \$54-54.25; 1820-1830 pounds, \$54.25-54.50; 1830-1840 pounds, \$54.50-54.75; 1840-1850 pounds, \$54.75-55; 1850-1860 pounds, \$55-55.25; 1860-1870 pounds, \$55.25-55.50; 1870-1880 pounds, \$55.50-55.75; 1880-1890 pounds, \$55.75-56; 1890-1900 pounds, \$56-56.25; 1900-1910 pounds, \$56.25-56.50; 1910-1920 pounds, \$56.50-56.75; 1920-1930 pounds, \$56.75-57; 1930-1940 pounds, \$57-57.25; 1940-1950 pounds, \$57.25-57.50; 1950-1960 pounds, \$57.50-57.75; 1960-1970 pounds, \$57.75-58; 1970-1980 pounds, \$58-58.25; 1980-1990 pounds, \$58.25-58.50; 1990-2000 pounds, \$58.50-58.75; 2000-2010 pounds, \$58.75-59; 2010-2020 pounds, \$59-59.25; 2020-2030 pounds, \$59.25-59.50; 2030-2040 pounds, \$59.50-59.75; 2040-2050 pounds, \$59.75-60; 2050-2060 pounds, \$60-60.25; 2060-2070 pounds, \$60.25-60.50; 2070-2080 pounds, \$60.50-60.75; 2080-2090 pounds, \$60.75-61; 2090-2100 pounds, \$61-61.25; 2100-2110 pounds, \$61.25-61.50; 2110-2120 pounds, \$61.50-61.75; 2120-2130 pounds, \$61.75-62; 2130-2140 pounds, \$62-62.25; 2140-2150 pounds, \$62.25-62.50; 2150-2160 pounds, \$62.50-62.75; 2160-2170 pounds, \$62.75-63; 2170-2180 pounds, \$63-63.25; 2180-2190 pounds, \$63.25-63.50; 2190-2200 pounds, \$63.50-63.75; 2200-2210 pounds, \$63.75-64; 2210-2220 pounds, \$64-64.25; 2220-2230 pounds, \$64.25-64.50; 2230-2240 pounds, \$64.50-64.75; 2240-2250 pounds, \$64.75-65; 2250-2260 pounds, \$65-65.25; 2260-2270 pounds, \$65.25-65.50; 2270-2280 pounds, \$65.50-65.75; 2280-2290 pounds, \$65.75-66; 2290-2300 pounds, \$66-66.25; 2300-2310 pounds, \$66.25-66.50; 2310-2320 pounds, \$66.50-66.75; 2320-2330 pounds, \$66.75-67; 2330-2340 pounds, \$67-67.25; 2340-2350 pounds, \$67.25-67.50; 2350-2360 pounds, \$67.50-67.75; 2360-2370 pounds, \$67.75-68; 2370-2380 pounds, \$68-68.25; 2380-2390 pounds, \$68.25-68.50; 2390-2400 pounds, \$68.50-68.75; 2400-2410 pounds, \$68.75-69; 2410-2420 pounds, \$69-69.25; 2420-2430 pounds, \$69.25-69.50; 2430-2440 pounds, \$69.50-69.75; 2440-2450 pounds, \$69.75-70; 2450-2460 pounds, \$70-70.25; 2460-2470 pounds, \$70.25-70.50; 2470-2480 pounds, \$70.50-70.75; 2480-2490 pounds, \$70.75-71; 2490-2500 pounds, \$71-71.25; 71.25-71.50; 71.50-71.75; 71.75-72; 72-72.25; 72.25-72.50; 72.50-72.75; 72.75-73; 73-73.25; 73.25-73.50; 73.50-73.75; 73.75-74; 74-74.25; 74.25-74.50; 74.50-74.75; 74.75-75; 75-75.25; 75.25-75.50; 75.50-75.75; 75.75-76; 76-76.25; 76.25-76.50; 76.50-76.75; 76.75-77; 77-77.25; 77.25-77.50; 77.50-77.75; 77.75-78; 78-78.25; 78.25-78.50; 78.50-78.75; 78.75-79; 79-79.25; 79.25-79.50; 79.50-79.75; 79.75-80; 80-80.25; 80.25-80.50; 80.50-80.75; 80.75-81; 81-81.25; 81.25-81.50; 81.50-81.75; 81.75-82; 82-82.25; 82.25-82.50; 82.50-82.75; 82.75-83; 83-83.25; 83.25-83.50; 83.50-83.75; 83.75-84; 84-84.25; 84.25-84.50; 84.50-84.75; 84.75-85; 85-85.25; 85.25-85.50; 85.50-85.75; 85.75-86; 86-86.25; 86.25-86.50; 86.50-86.75; 86.75-87; 87-87.25; 87.25-87.50; 87.50-87.75; 87.75-88; 88-88.25; 88.25-88.50; 88.50-88.75; 88.75-89; 89-89.25; 89.25-89.50; 89.50-89.75; 89.75-90; 90-90.25; 90.25-90.50; 90.50-90.75; 90.75-91; 91-91.25; 91.25-91.50; 91.50-91.75; 91.75-92; 92-92.25; 92.25-92.50; 92.50-92.75; 92.75-93; 93-93.25; 93.25-93.50; 93.50-93.75; 93.75-94; 94-94.25; 94.25-94.50; 94.50-94.75; 94.75-95; 95-95.25; 95.25-95.50; 95.50-95.75; 95.75-96; 96-96.25; 96.25-96.50; 96.50-96.75; 96.75-97; 97-97.25; 97.25-97.50; 97.50-97.75; 97.75-98; 98-98.25; 98.25-98.50; 98.50-98.75; 98.75-99; 99-99.25;







**BONDS ON SALE DAY AND NIGHT!—Immediate Delivery**

**"BUFFALO BILL"** in Technicolor

**MAJESTIC** Tomorrow & Thursday  
Features: 2:25—7:25—9:25

*Everything FOR THE BOYS!*

Stars in a fox hole!  
Romance under fire!  
When Hollywood goes "Over There!"

**FOUR JILLS IN A JEEP**

Featuring "THE FOUR JILLS"  
KAY FRANCIS • CAROLE LANDIS  
MARTHA RAYE • MITZI MAYFAIR  
with JIMMY DORSEY and his Orchestra • JOHN HARVEY  
PHIL SILVERS and introducing DICK HAYMES

ALICE FAYE • BETTY GRABLE • CARMEN MIRANDA • GEORGE JESSEL

**MAKE AN APPOINTMENT**  
— Save Your Time —

**REPAIRING ALL MAKE CARS**

Body and fender repair, overhauling jobs, tuning motor, electrical work, greasing, washing and simonizing

Have Your Car State Inspected Now!

Service Department Open from 7 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

**GLENN L. BREAM**  
Olds — Cadillac Sales and Service  
Open Evenings Except Sunday—5 P. M.  
100 Buford Ave.

**WANTED**

Bids for timber on forest tract of approximately 1,265 acres located in Greene Township, Franklin County, Pa.

Write for Prospectus

**GEORGE H. STEWART, JR., Trustee,**  
75 West King Street,  
Shippensburg, Pa.

**HERE ARE SOME FACTS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF GATES SYNTHETIC TIRES IN TAXICAB SERVICE**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Cab Driver No. 20 put 4 tires in service. Attained 18,845 miles. Ready for recapping at 19,800. | Cab Driver No. 44 put 4 tires in service. Attained 16,486 miles and recapped the same at 18,500. |
| Cab Driver No. 10 put 4 tires in service. Attained 15,665 miles. Recapped same 16,400.          |  |

See Your Distributor

**Gettysburg Motor Sales**

**Glenn C. Bream**  
204 Chambersburg St.  
Gettysburg, Pa.

**BETTER KNOWN AS NATIONAL TIRES**

**Fight the Bugs on the Home Front!**

Bean Beetle Dust and Dusters, Pyrox, Bordeaux Mixture, Arsenal of Lead, Black Leaf 40, Slug Shot, Tobacco and Rosul Dusts, and Paris Green.

**Gettysburg Hardware Store**  
J. C. Shank, Prop.—Phone 16-X—Gettysburg, Pa.

**24 Hour Service**  
ON RECAPPING  
BY APPOINTMENT  
No Certificate Needed

**REEL GENERAL TIRE SERVICE**

250 Buford Ave.  
Telephone 224-Z Gettysburg

**Adams County Pasteurized or Homogenized MILK**

Laboratory Tested and Controlled

Home Owned—Home Operated

**GETTYSBURG ICE & STORAGE CO.**

**ROY'S SELF SERVICE GROCERY**  
257 BALTIMORE STREET

**T. C. GOSS ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR**  
McKNIGHTSTOWN, PA.  
Phone Gettysburg 963-R-12

**PITCHERS DUCK AVALANCHE OF HOME RUN BELTS**

By JACK HAND  
(Associated Press Sports Writer)

Major league pitchers took to the storm cellars today after counting up 90 home runs during the last seven days and noting the new menace to their trade in renovated Braves field in Boston.

The Polo grounds is still "home run heaven" for the fly ball hitter but the Boston National's park no longer is a "pitcher's paradise."

Since President Bob Quinn moved the right field fence back 20 feet two weeks ago to help the left-handed hitters, 22 round-trippers have sprouted where only four grew before. Only Phil Masi, Jim Tobin and Connie Ryan of the Braves and Buster Adams of the Phils had hit for all four bases before the change but since then Butch Nieman has belted five, Tommy Holmes, Chet Ross and Ryan two, and Max Macon and Ross one each to say nothing of nine by opposing batsmen.

**51 In Polo Grounds**

Fifty-one homers have been lifted into the Polo grounds stands in the first seven weeks, almost half as many as were belted all last season when 115 were recorded. Of the 51, exactly 38 were clouted in the two-week home stand against the western clubs.

The figures ruin an old idea that the Giants alone profited by the short foul lines at home. Although Mel Ott hit eight, Danny Gardella five, Nap Reyes three, Phil Weintraub two and Johnny Rucker one during the last 14 days, the opposition has squared the count with 19 on its own side of the ledger.

Although the Yankees no longer have their murderer's row of yore, 28 homers have been belted at the stadium, 14 each by the Yanks and the visitors. The fourth highest park in home run production is Briggs stadium in Detroit where 21 have been authored.

Strangely enough while the American league clubs have hammered 20 round-trippers at Philadelphia's Shibe park, the National leaguers have been able to collect but seven, low for the circuit. Washington's spacious acres have yielded only three.

**Senior Loop Leads**

The hitters have found Sportsman's park in St. Louis easy picking with a total of 33 homers; but that represents every-day duty with both the Cards and Browns using the field.

As the clubs prepared to resume action after a one-day layoff with two National league night games the senior circuit led in circuit clouts 150 to 137. The American league picks up tomorrow but only 23 games in both leagues before the week-end.

**BASEBALL**

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
Monday's Results  
No games scheduled.

**Standing of the Teams**

|              | W  | L  | Pct  |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| St. Louis    | 29 | 14 | .674 |
| Pittsburgh   | 23 | 16 | .590 |
| Cincinnati   | 24 | 18 | .571 |
| New York     | 20 | 23 | .465 |
| Boston       | 21 | 25 | .457 |
| Brooklyn     | 19 | 23 | .452 |
| Philadelphia | 17 | 22 | .436 |
| Chicago      | 13 | 25 | .342 |

**Today's Schedule**  
Philadelphia at Brooklyn (night).  
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh (night).  
Only games scheduled.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
Monday's Results  
No games scheduled.

**Standing of the Teams**

|              | W  | L  | Pct  |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| St. Louis    | 27 | 20 | .574 |
| New York     | 22 | 18 | .550 |
| Detroit      | 24 | 22 | .522 |
| Chicago      | 20 | 21 | .488 |
| Boston       | 21 | 23 | .477 |
| Philadelphia | 20 | 22 | .476 |
| Cleveland    | 21 | 25 | .457 |
| Washington   | 20 | 24 | .455 |

**Today's Schedule**  
No games scheduled.

**HUNDREDS OF**

(Continued From Page 1)

planned on the Mediterranean coast of France.

**Sent Bandages and Plasma.**

Of the thousands of articles of war made by Adams countians engaged in war work, some, it was thought today, may be being used by countians who went across the channel unto French soil in the invasion.

Of the nearly a quarter-million bandages made by Adams county women who have worked steadily in the Red Cross bandage making centers in the county, a large percentage are believed to be in England, with shipments of most the bandages having been made from the east coast of the United States.

Also there to help save lives of soldiers injured in the battle are possibly hundreds of pints of blood given by Adams countians at the Red Cross blood donor center during the last few months.

Most countians were awake and about earlier today than usual, with most people getting up when they first heard of the invasion. Many who were not awake at 7 o'clock this morning were aroused by church bells being rung here.

**WEDNESDAY**

**660k-WFAP-454M.**

4:00—News  
4:15—Dumke  
4:30—News  
4:45—Romances  
5:00—Variety  
5:30—A. Hawley  
5:45—Bachelor's  
6:00—Lawton  
6:15—R. St. John  
6:30—Music Room  
6:45—Road of Life  
7:00—Vic and Sadie  
7:15—Tommy Trent  
7:30—David Harum  
7:45—News  
8:00—Musi  
8:15—Band  
8:30—McBride  
8:45—Happines  
9:00—State W. H.  
9:15—Children  
9:30—Woman in Wh  
9:45—Memns  
10:00—Woman  
10:15—M. Perkins  
10:30—P. Young  
10:45—Happines  
11:00—Stella Dallas  
11:15—Lorenzo Jones  
11:30—Wilder Brow  
11:45—Girl Marries  
12:00—We Love  
12:15—Front Page  
12:30—News  
12:45—Serenade  
1:00—Sports  
1:15—L. Thomas  
1:30—Waring Orch.  
1:45—R. St. John  
2:00—North Orea  
2:15—Kaltenborn  
2:30—Beat the Band  
2:45—Edie Cator  
3:00—Mr. D. A.  
3:15—Kay Eyer

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3:00—Mr. D. A.  
3:15—Kay Eyer

**Fights Last Night**

(By The Associated Press)

New York — Jimmy McDaniel, 148½, Los Angeles, stopped Pete Galiano, 149½, Baltimore, 3, Vic Pignataro, 140½, New York, outpointed Victor Jade, 137½, Cleveland, 8.

Chicago—Ted Christie, 126½, New York, outpointed Jimmy Joyce, 132½, Gary, Ind., 8. Chuck Hunter, 147½, Cleveland, outpointed Robert Fowler, 143½, Chicago, 8.

Washington—Chaiky Wright, 133, Los Angeles, knocked out Vince Dell'Orto, 132, New York, 3. Ken Malone, 120, Paterson, N. J., outpointed Steve Burkus, 181, Newark, N. J., 6.

Newark, N. J.—Lee Oma, 197½, Detroit, stopped Herb Marshall, 175, Trinidad, West Indies, 8. Ed. White, 197, New York, and Dee Amos, 200, North Carolina, drew, 8.

Providence, R. I.—Willie Roache, 130, New York, outpointed Angel Ayiles, 134½, Mexico City, 10. Tiger Nelson, 145½, New York, knocked out Alex Doyle, 145½, Buffalo, 4.

Springfield, Mass.—Marvin Bryant, 162½, Dallas, outpointed Louis "Tiger" Jones, 163, Augusta, Ga., 10. Steve Kronis, 130, Boston, knocked out Tom Murray, 133½, Montreal, 1.

Check over refrigerator leftovers daily to save food, storage space and meal preparation time.

A quick way to curl your hair is to wet the curlers and not the hair.

**RADIO PROGRAMS**

**TUESDAY**

**660k-WFAP-454M.**

4:00—Stage Wife  
4:15—Steel Dawn  
4:30—Lorenzo Jones  
4:45—Wilder Brown  
5:00—Girl Marries  
5:15—We Love  
5:30—Plain Bill  
5:45—Front Page  
6:00—News  
6:15—Serenade  
6:30—L. Thomas  
6:45—Waring Orch.  
7:00—News  
7:15—Colman  
7:30—Ginny Simms  
7:45—Judy  
8:00—Talk  
8:15—Fibber McGee  
8:30—Bob Hope  
8:45—Red Skelton  
9:00—News  
9:15—At War

**710k-WOR-422M.**

8:00 a. m.—News  
8:15—Breakfast  
8:30—News  
8:45—Health  
9:00—News  
9:15—Sherwood  
9:30—A. McCann  
9:45—News  
10:00—News  
10:15—Neighbors  
10:30—Quiz  
10:45—Your Idea?  
11:00—Boake Carter  
11:15—Music  
11:30—News  
11:45—Juke Box  
12:00—News  
12:15—Songs  
12:30—Lopez  
12:45—Women's Jury  
1:00—Martha Deane  
1:15—News  
1:30—Quiz  
1:45—Black Castle  
2:00—Food Forum  
2:15—News  
2:30—Rambling  
2:45—Mysteries  
3:00—S. Massey  
3:15—Carpenter  
3:30—News  
3:45—Star Lomas  
4:00—News  
4:15—Music  
4:30—Cafeteria  
4:45—Answer Man  
5:00—F. Singler  
5:15—Smoothies  
5:30—Variety  
5:45—Nick Carter  
6:00—News  
6:15—Symphonette  
6:30—News  
6:45—Sinfonetta

**770k-WJZ-685M.**

4:00—Due  
4:15—Norman Show  
4:30—News  
4:45—Sea Hound  
5:00—Terry  
5:15—Dick Tracy  
5:30—J. Armstrong  
5:45—Cap. Midnight  
6:00—News  
6:15—Hop Harrigan  
6:30—Stories  
6:45—H. Taylor  
7:00—Milton Berle  
7:15—Courtney  
7:30—Sketch  
7:45—News  
8:00—Lum. Abner  
8:15—Duffy's  
8:30—H. Kaubacher  
8:45—Exchange  
9:00—Playhouse  
9:15—Kiernan  
9:30—Mystery Chef  
9:45—Ladies  
10:00—Downey  
10:15—Drama  
10:30—Duo  
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